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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 14-8 (57-46). Tomorrow 10-8 (50-46). LONDON: Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (53-46). Tomorrow dry. Temp 12-9 (55-48). Yesterday's temp. 2-4 (48-39). CANNES: Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 12.—1 (54-30). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 4.—7 (40-36). Yesterday's temp. -5 (59-41).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	£1 00
Belgium	12 B Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D Kr	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D M	Portugal	10 E.e.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	75 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	$0.20
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

No. 28,627 * * PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1975 Established 1887

U.S. Authorizes Pan Am, TWA To Trim Flights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board today approved a route swap agreement between the nation's two largest international airlines that will mean fewer flights to Europe and higher revenues for the two financially ailing carriers.

The board approved an agreement between Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines calling for Pan Am to suspend its service to France and to Vienna, while TWA drops its service to Germany and across the Pacific Ocean. The board estimated that the agreement would result in net operating gains of between $17 million and $24.2 million for Pan Am and between $16 million and $25.4 million for TWA in the first year alone. The two airlines had a combined loss of more than $111 million for the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1974.

The board approved the agreement for two years or until 90 days after the board issues a final decision in the current transatlantic route proceeding case. The transatlantic route case is designed to determine whether more cities should be given direct flights to Europe.

Effective Date Unsure

There was no indication as to when the route suspensions would go into effect. A TWA spokesman said those details would have to be worked out between the two carriers.

The route suspension agreement was the result of merger talks held between the two airlines last year when both were suffering from skyrocketing fuel costs and declining international travel.

Those talks were unsuccessful in producing a merger but did result in the two carriers agreeing to suspend service on some routes and swap authority to serve other cities.

The agreement specifically calls for Pan Am to suspend its service entirely to Paris and its North Atlantic flights to Lisbon, Madrid and the Azores. Pan Am will continue to serve Lisbon, Madrid and the Azores on flights across the South Atlantic, however.

Further Suspensions

In addition, Pan Am agreed to halt flights between London and Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Chicago. It also agreed to transfer temporarily to TWA its authority to serve Barcelona, Nice, Casablanca and Vienna.

TWA agreed to suspend its service to Frankfurt, Guam, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Honolulu and to transfer to Pan Am temporarily its authority to serve Taipei, Okinawa and Bombay.

The board said it viewed the route swaps and suspensions as only the first of several self-help steps the two airlines should make to improve their financial position.

The board did not impose any labor-protective agreements on the compact but ordered the two airlines to file within 21 days detailed estimates of the impact of the agreement on their labor forces.

Berlin Service Cuts

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Pan American and British Airways said today that they were considering a route-sharing plan for isolated West Berlin effective May 1.

As outlined by the two carriers, the plan would give British Airways exclusive service rights from Berlin to Hannover, Duesseldorf, Cologne-Bonn, Bremen and in the summer to the North Sea island of Sylt.

Pan American, the statement said, would receive in turn sole rights to fly from Berlin to Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich and Nuremberg. Both carriers would still fly to Stuttgart, however, the statement declared.

A spokesman for the West Berlin government criticized the agreement as contributing to the "monopoly nature" of the air service to the city.

U.S. to Shut 23 Reactors, Seek Faults

After Cracks in Pipe Are Found in Illinois

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The discovery of cracks in pipes in the emergency cooling system of a reactor in Illinois has forced the government to order utilities operating half of the nation's reactors to shut down within the next 20 days and search for similar possible faults in their power plants.

The order, issued yesterday, was the second time in four months that most of the same utilities had been told to inspect for possible cracks.

The 33 reactors involved in yesterday's action generate 14,283 megawatts of electricity, somewhat less than half of the 35,000 megawatts produced by the 52 reactors now licensed to operate in the United States. The total power created by all reactors equals about 7.5 per cent of the nation's electrical demands.

The order to inspect the 10-inch-diameter pipes, which have half-inch walls, was given to the utilities by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, one of two agencies recently created to replace the Atomic Energy Commission. The NRC, which is responsible for licensing the commercial use of atomic power, took the action after five small cracks were found in a stainless steel pipe of the Dresden Unit 2 reactor operated by the Commonwealth Edison Co. near Morris, Ill.

The operators of the 23 plants will have 20 days in which to shut down and inspect the pipes in question as well as other specific pipes in the primary and backup cooling systems.

The NRC estimated that each plant would be shut down for about two weeks to make the required inspections.

The pipe that developed the five small cracks in the Morris, Ill., plant was part of a system designed to flood the reactor core with an emergency supply of water should the primary cooling system fail.

In September, the commission ordered the utilities operating the 33 reactors to inspect a separate group of pipes when a 4-inch-diameter pipe—also at the Dresden Unit 2 reactor—was found to have developed a leak.

Since the discovery of the leak, inspections have discovered cracks or preliminary indications of cracks in the 4-inch pipes of seven other boiling water reactors. Because commission and industry experts have been unable to determine why these cracks have occurred, a special seven-man task force has been established.

The experts are examining a number of possible explanations for the cracks, including the geometry of the bypass pipes, the materials used in the bypass pipes, the welding procedures and the chemistry of the water passing through the pipes.

The NRC said that the latest cracks had not resulted in the release of any radioactivity.



Associated Press.

HUNGER STRIKE VIGIL — Women relatives of 16 Irish Republican Army men on a hunger strike in the Portlaoise Prison, 50 miles from Dublin, have also gone on a hunger strike while picketing outside the prison's gate.

Opposes Exceptional Treatment

U.K. Report Urges Detention Of Ulster Suspects Continue

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A government commission has acknowledged that suspected terrorists in Ulster are imprisoned without trial largely on the hearsay evidence of paid informers. But it urged that the system be continued because the risk of violence is so great.

That was the key recommendation of the commission, headed by Lord Gardiner, a former lord chancellor, and released by the government today. The decision by Merlyn Rees, the government minister in charge of Northern Ireland, to make the report public —after withholding it for weeks —*suggests* that he has little hope for a renewed cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army. The Gardiner report is likely to inflame the IRA as well as Ulster's Catholic community.

The IRA has made ending of internment a key condition for an end to violence in Ulster and in Britain.

"We would like to recommend that the time has come to abolish detention," the committee said in the report. "But the present level of violence and the difficulty of predicting events even a few months ahead make it impossible for us to put forward a precise recommendation on the timing."

Seen as Nonevent

Seamus Loughran, head of the Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, said, "The report is a nonevent. Detention without trial should be abolished and Gardiner should have had the guts to say that."

Internment without trial was first introduced in Northern Ireland by the British in 1969. There are 317 *suspected* IRA members and Protestant extremists under detention and 186 others who are being held on so-called interim custody orders for 28 days while their cases are being studied.

The Gardiner report recognizes that "the prolonged effects of the use of detention are ultimately inimical to community life, fan a widespread sense of grievance and injustice and obstruct those elements in Northern Ireland society which could lead to reconciliation."

The committee recommended an end to the special political status which some convicts now have. About 1,100 Ulster men and women, including 400 Protestants, claim that the murders, bombings, bank robberies and other crimes for which they have been convicted were politically motivated. As a result, they are not required to wear prison uniforms and not required to work; they are allowed extra visits from relatives and can spend money more freely behind bars.

The report concludes that the granting of such special status in 1972 "was a serious mistake," since it encourages the 1,100 to hope for amnesty. The committee said it recognizes that ending the privileges might lead to prison riots. But it urged that privileges be abolished as soon as possible.

A Northern Ireland spokesman said that a government statement can be expected in the next few weeks. He said that no decision has been made on the commission's recommendations, which would require legislative action.

Among other recommendations in the report were that:

- The system under which Northern Ireland courts sit without juries—a measure designed to guard against intimidation of juries—should be continued for now.
- There should be criminal penalties for those who recruit or train terrorists.
- A sentence of up to six months in jail should be given to those who wear disguises in public places.

A qualified dissent to the report was filed by Lord MacDermott, a former chief justice in Ulster. He liked the report's conclusions but thought some of its language was too soft.

2 Parties Heed Ban On Rallies In Lisbon

LISBON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Portugal's Socialist and Communist parties said today that they would heed a ban that military authorities issued last night to block rival demonstrations that the feuding parties had planned for tomorrow.

The Armed Forces Movement's higher council, whose members include President Francisco da Costa Gomes, Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves and other military leaders, banned the rallies because, it said, they would have harmed the process of democratization.

Spokesmen for both parties, which are at odds within the government coalition over trade union policy and democratic liberties, said that they would obey the order.

However, the Maoists' Reorganizing Movement of the Proletariat party (MRPP) said that it planned to go ahead with its demonstration in Lisbon's central Rossio Square.

A Formal Ban

Maj. Vitor Alves, a Cabinet minister without portfolio, said at a news conference that last night's decision constituted a formal ban.

The Armed Forces Movement, he said, was justified in issuing the order because support of the military group was the announced purpose of the two marches, planned for different parts of Lisbon.

He said that the government was contacting the Maoist movement's leaders to persuade them to call off their demonstration. But a spokesman for the group said he knew of no such approaches.

The only public event now authorized for tomorrow, the anniversary of an uprising against the monarchy in 1891, is an official wreath-laying ceremony by army sergeants.

Maj. Alves did not agree with a statement issued Monday by Mario Soares, who is the Socialist party's secretary-general and the foreign minister, warning that Portugal risked civil war, economic blockade and foreign intervention if an "anti-democratic escalation" by the Communists led to an abandonment of democracy.

Probe Results Promised

He said that the government will make public the findings of an investigation into last weekend's Oporto riots, in which leftists smashed the first congress of the Center Democrat party.

The major described the present political tension as growing pains on the path to democracy.

The minister rejected criticism by several leftist groups of a NATO anti-submarine exercise which began yesterday off Portugal. It involves a routine exercise prepared more than two years ago, and the country's military authorities see no reason to request its cancellation, he said.

Maj. Alves also revealed that Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho, who has just left his post as Portuguese high commissioner in Angola, will resume his place in the National Salvation Junta.

The admiral was temporarily replaced in the junta, set up after April's coup, by Comdr. Silvano Ribeiro, the major said.



AP.

Maj. Vitor Alves, minister without portfolio, discussing Portugal's cancellation of political rallies.

EEC Unit Votes Plan to Equalize Members' 'Dues'

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The European Commission today agreed unanimously on a plan to protect any member state from paying an unfair share of the Common Market's running costs, a commission spokesman said.

Informed sources said the plan, which has to be approved by the Council of Ministers, would go a long way toward satisfying Britain, which wants to pay less into the budget of the European Economic Community.

The British demand for a cut in its contribution to the budget is the main plank in the Labor government's renegotiation of Britain's EEC entry terms.

London wants the budgetary issue to be settled by early March and the whole renegotiation completed by Easter. This would give enough time for public debate before the referendum on British membership scheduled for June.

At a summit meeting in Paris last month, Common Market leaders called on the commission to produce a plan to insure fair budgetary contributions by member states.

Under the plan just adopted by the commission, any member state that could prove it was shouldering a disproportionate burden could get back up to two-thirds of its excess contribution. The key element in proving an unfair share would be a 10-percent gap between a country's contribution and its percentage of the community's real wealth as measured by gross national product.

The British Treasury claims that in 1980 Britain will be paying 24 per cent of the budget while its share of the community GNP will have declined to 14 per cent.

A member state applying for a budget rebate would have to satisfy three main criteria concerning its economic situation, the sources said. These are:

- The state's average GNP per capita would have to be less than 85 per cent of the average community GNP per capita.
- Its rate of economic growth would have to be less than 120 per cent of the community's average growth rate. This means that a poor country with a rapid growth rate would not qualify.
- It would have to have a current-account balance-of-payments deficit.

At the moment, the EEC budget is financed from the member states' customs duties and farm import levies supplemented by direct national contributions. By the end of the decade, the whole budget will be financed by the community's own resources, comprising duties and levies plus a percentage of national value-added-tax receipts. Direct national contributions would then disappear.

France and West Germany want the new budget rebate mechanism to be based exclusively on the VAT contribution. But Britain, as a major importer, wants customs duties and levies to be included as well.

The commission suggests that the plan should be tried for seven years and then reviewed. It also proposes that countries which qualify for budget rebates three years running should qualify for additional help.

Israeli Panel Lists Mistakes By Military Chiefs in '73 War

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The official commission investigating the October, 1973, war today attributed Israel's initial setbacks to a series of command, control and communication failures in the face of the surprise Arab attack on two fronts.

Submitting a 1,512-page final report to the government, the commission also cited faulty intelligence, lax discipline and the inadequate performance of top commanders in the field as contributing factors to Israel's defeats in the early phases of the war.

The five-man civilian commission dodged the question of the political responsibility for Israel's unpreparedness on the eve of the war, except to note that the law failed to define which minister in the Cabinet, or the Cabinet as a whole, is responsible for operational control of the armed forces.

The 42-page published synopsis of the report made no mention of the role of former Premier Golda Meir or former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Political Anti-Climax

As a result, it came as something of a political anti-climax after 14 months of intense public speculation about the outcome. Nonetheless, the completion of the commission's work is expected to clear the way for Gen. Dayan to return to active political life.

The commission's report was delivered personally tonight to Premier Yitzhak Rabin by its chairman, Supreme Court President Shimon Agranat.

Mr. Rabin declined to say anything about the commission or its report.

The five-man commission held 156 meetings during the last 14 months. It issued two interim reports before today in which it cited major failures on the part of Israeli intellingence in analyzing the information it had collected on the Arab preparations for the attack.

The great bulk of the voluminous final report was classified as secret and delivered only to the government and the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset. Only a 42-page summary of its observations was made public today.

The commission directed that the transcripts of the testimony which it received should be sequestered for 30 years and that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Russia to Build Pneumatic Tube For Passengers

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP).—Tass reported today that the Soviet Union plans to build an experimental pneumatic subway system, which it said would be the first in the world.

The experimental line, extending six kilometers, will be built in the town of Zelenograd, 25 miles west of Moscow, the Soviet news agency said.

Two isolated railroad tunnels will be built, into which compressed air will be fed, Tass said. With pressure built up to 0.28 of the atmosphere, the trains will be able to travel at about 90 kilometers an hour.

In order to eliminate leakage of compressed air from the tunnels, Tass said, automatic doors with locks will be built into the walls of the passenger halls, which will open simultaneously with the doors of the trains.

Wilson and Ford Discuss Economic Crisis

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (IHT).—President Ford and British Prime Minister Wilson began two days of meetings here today, with the world's recession-inflation problems receiving maximum attention.

Before the two leaders met privately, they exchanged remarks at a cordial White House welcoming ceremony that underscored the serious view both nations take of the worldwide economic stresses resulting from the oil-price squeeze.

They agreed that extraordinary international efforts were needed to meet the problems facing both industrialized and less-developed countries.

The President said in greeting Mr. Wilson that these difficulties "defy solution by national means alone" and, if the industrialized democracies work with other nations of the world to meet the new problems, this could become "one of the great creative moments in our history."

'Deep Discussions'

Mr. Wilson said he and the President would engage in "deep discussions" as friends, partners and allies. "We would not be meeting at a time of greater moment for the cause our two countries have worked and fought for over the years," the Prime Minister declared.

Citing the "menacing world economic crisis," Mr. Wilson said it must be met with a sense of urgency if the nations' security, jobs and living standards were to be preserved.

The White House said after the first round of discussions, which lasted 95 minutes: "The focus of their discussion was best described by the President during the arrival ceremony this morning when he said that 'the key to solving the formidable problems confronting us today is closer cooperation and mutual help.'"

This is the first time the two leaders have met since Mr. Ford became President. It is also the first visit to Washington of a British Prime Minister since Edward Heath came just two years ago.

Mr. Ford told Mr. Wilson, during a ceremony on the White House lawn, that both nations, old allies and partners, now must meet a "new challenge." The United States alone cannot defeat the world problems of inflation, recession, short energy supply and soaring oil prices, he said.

The President, noting that the NATO alliance continued to be the cornerstone of common U.S.-British defense, went on to warn that the Atlantic community now faced serious economic challenges.

"If these challenges are different from those we have confronted in the past," he said, "that does not mean they are any less perilous—what is at stake is the future of industrialized democracy.

"The problems of recession and inflation and assuring equitable supplies of fair-priced resources threaten the stability . . . of developed and developin countries. And these problems defy solution by national means alone."

Mr. Wilson was accompanied by his wife and by Foreign Secretary James Callaghan. Also in the Wilson party is Harold Lever, the Prime Minister's chief economic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International

WASHINGTON VISITOR—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson meeting with President Ford yesterday in the White House. Mainly they discussed international economy.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire ($1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.

The ultimatum was made by ENEL, the state electricity monopoly, which is having difficulty paying its own bills.

Venice, like many Italian cities, is broke. Its debts last year were more than $160 million.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.

At a breakfast interview with a group of foreign journalists, Mr. Thieu was asked if it would be "helpful" if Secretary of State Henry Kissinger approached Hanoi, directly or through Moscow or Peking, to resume stalled political discussions.

"I understand that Dr. Kissinger has no intention to do that," Mr. Thieu replied. "And, after the Paris agreement, it is much better to let the Vietnamese parties talk to themselves and solve their problems."

The apparent intention of his renewed accessibility to newsmen is to improve the chances for the Ford administration's $300-million supplemental military appropriation request for South Vietnam.

Discussing his relations with the U.S. government since the Jan. 27, 1973, Paris agreements, Mr. Thieu expressed considerable disenchantment with what he portrayed as the failure of superpower diplomacy and pressure to reduce the intensity of the war.

Mr. Thieu said that the $300 million requested by the Ford administration is "the minimum" —a word he repeated frequently— that the Saigon side needs to defend itself from stepped-up North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks.

Asked if his government might "collapse" this year if the extra assistance is not provided, Mr. Thieu said that it would not but added that "if we have not enough military assistance, I can say the situation will be very dangerous in 1975."

If Congress does not supply any more assistance, Mr. Thieu said, "we will continue to fight with what we have on hand."

Reds See Turning Point

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—A document that is reportedly guiding the Communists' current military campaign envisages 1975 as a "turning point" but not the end of the struggle in South Vietnam.

The document—Resolution 08 of the so-called Central Office of South Vietnam—was drawn up late last year, according to the U.S. Embassy, which recently made it available to the press.

There was no way of establishing from independent sources the authenticity of the document but

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Spain's Police Tighten Curb On Students

Schools Are Closed After Disturbances

MADRID, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Authorities moved today against a wave of student unrest by stepping up police control of campuses and temporarily closing some of them.

Thousands of Spanish students have been holding assemblies and staging demonstrations to demand increased freedom, to back striking industrial workers or to protest police action on their campuses. Other protests concerned educational reform.

The student unrest is running parallel to the continuing illegal industrial stoppages in Spain since late fall. The government-controlled trade union organization said yesterday that Spanish strikes in 1974 were the worst in 10 years. The biggest strikes—in Pamplona and Barcelona—have occurred since the beginning of this year.

Authorities today closed down the University of Valladolid for the third time this month because of incidents in which its rector was slightly injured by objects students threw at him.

Student sources said the Valladolid campus has been the scene of demonstrations and clashes between students and police because of student support for striking workers. An unknown number of students have been detained, they said.

Education Minister Cruz Martinez Esteruelas canceled a visit to Murcia University today because of a student strike. In Oviedo, academic authorities closed three schools of the local university following incidents and a student march through the center of town.

In Madrid, riot police were guarding the campus. The newspaper ABC published pictures showing the wall of a university canteen covered with hammers and sickles and Communist slogans. The paper said authorities apparently no longer bothered to remove such articles.

The government recently tried to channel student unrest by arranging for relatively free elections of nonpolitical student representatives to university bodies.

The industrial stoppages, involving as many as 150,000 workers on a single day, have occurred in a rotating pattern. They have focused on the northern Basque provinces in recent days.

Spokesmen for labor and management have said that many of the strikes are politically motivated, concerning demands for trade union freedom and the right to strike which is not recognized under Spanish law.

A recent report by the official trade union organization said "labor subversion" was the gravest danger to Spain's political development.

Israeli Views Of 1973 War

(Continued from Page 1)

only then a decision should be made as to its public release. It also urged that parts of its report should be made compulsory reading for army officers down to the level of lieutenant, "so that necessary lessons will be drawn for the future."

In the published digest of its report, the commission cited a variety of personal and institutional failures in the early days of the war ranging from poor administration of the army's emergency supply depots to the inability of individual commanders to control their forces.

The commission's main points included the following:

• The breakdown of field intelligence. Noting that this branch, like all others, was caught by surprise, the report stated: "To a great extent, intelligence was responsible for the faults during the fighting. In the opening days, field intelligence practically did not operate."

Lax Discipline

• Chronically lax discipline in the armed forces. Noting that "an undisciplined army is doomed to sink in a swamp of faults and mishaps," the commission concluded that the generally relaxed attitude toward discipline in the Israeli Army during routine periods adversely affected its performance during the war itself.

"Thanks to a readiness to sacrifice and the ability to improvise," the commission wrote, "the army got out of the fix to a great extent. But who knows what faults could have been prevented from the outset if there were more discipline."

• Inadequate defensive measures on the Syrian front. The commission concluded that the Northern Command had detected some of the Syrian preparations for war but misread the enemy's intentions and failed to take the steps necessary to prepare for total war rather than a limited attack.

• Command breakdown on the southern front. The commission reported that the Southern Command failed to carry out the major objectives outlined by the chief of staff in the early days of the war, failed to control its forces adequately and failed to read the battle correctly as it developed.

The commission was particularly harsh in its conclusions about Maj. Gen. Shmuel Gonen, who was commander of the southern front at the time and was suspended from active duty a year ago.



Associated Press.

PLO PRISONER—Youssef Saleh Hassan, one of the unsuccessful hijackers of a plane in Dubai, in his cell at the Palestine Liberation Organization prison outside Damascus. The prison and inmates were visited by newsmen Wednesday.

Condemn S. African Program

Namibian Guerrillas to Step Up Warfare

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 30 (WP).—The leader of the nationalist movement in South-West Africa (Namibia) says his group now plans to accelerate the guerrilla war there to force South Africa to withdraw from the country.

Calling the recent elections among the Ovambo people a "mockery of justice and democracy," the president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam Nujoma, said in an interview here that "We will continue with the fighting no matter how long it takes to liberate Namibia."

In the mid-January elections, 55 per cent of eligible Ovambo voters participated despite SWAPO's call for a boycott. The results have been viewed in Pretoria as a victory for its policy on Namibia but they could actually precipitate the confrontation with the nationalists that South Africa is seeking to avoid.

A resolution of South Africa's dispute with the UN over Namibia is a prerequisite of the black African states for détente with the Pretoria government.

Provocation Charged

"We are not going to recognize the results," Mr. Nujoma said. "It's a provocation. It's all aimed at promoting Bantustans," he said, referring to the South African policy of creating internal African homelands separated *from the white areas.*

South Africa, which continues to rule the former German colony of South-West Africa despite the UN termination of Pretoria's madate in 1966, held the Ovambo elections in preparation for a multiracial conference of Namibian peoples to decide the colony's constitutional fate.

Representatives from 10 white, colored and African homelands into which South Africa has divided Namibia are expected to attend the conference while SWAPO, a nontribal political party, is almost certain to be excluded.

It appears that South Africa is promoting a plan for 10 semi-autonomous, ethnic homelands linked in a federal state that would eventually become independent but remain under its strong influence. There are about 578,000 Africans, 77,000 coloreds *(mixed race)* and *90,000 whites* living in Namibia.

Mr. Nujoma said his group would not participate in "any tribal discussions. We will never recognize such talks," he said.

SWAPO Strength

SWAPO's main strength is among the 350,000 Ovambos in northern Namibia but it claims to represent all Africans there and a number of its leaders are from other ethnic groups.

Mr. Nujoma has laid down six preconditions for talks with the South African government including Pretoria's recognition of Namibia's right to independence and of SWAPO as "the only authentic representative of the Namibian people." It is also demanding the release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles to the country.

But Mr. Nujoma said he doubts that South African Prime Minister John Vorster is serious about détente in Namibia.

He said that his organization was preparing for a long armed struggle with South Africa and pointed out that the independence of Angola in November would give the nationalists a border of almost 1,000 miles on Namibia. The South Africans are already creating a six-mile-wide "no-man's-land" along the border in anticipation of incursions.

Cape Town Theater Complex To Be Opened to Nonwhites

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Cape Town's Nico Malan theater complex, which has been the focus of an apartheid controversy since it opened four years ago, will be open soon to members of all races, the administrator of the Cape Province has announced.

The plush, $15-million opera house was built by black and white labor, with financing from black and white taxpayers, but has been reserved for white audiences because of South Africa's apartheid laws.

The decision to remove the ban was announced by A. H. Vosloo, administrator of the Cape, but it was understood that the initiative came from Prime Minister John Vorster. The Prime Minister pledged last week to nonwhite leaders that the government would end "unnecessary and purely irritating racial discrimination."

From its inception, the Nico Malan has been seen as a prime *example of the government's* segregation policy. Many Capetonians boycotted the theater to display opposition to apartheid.

Newspapers and white and nonwhite politicians have called the move a major step in eliminating discrimination. The Cape Times, in an editorial today, said that "the opening of the Nico Malan, as a symbolic gesture, could be significant indeed" and "the Prime Minister is to be congratulated on a courageous decision."

The leader of the opposition Progessive party, Colin Eglin, said that "the government's latest decision is good riddance to a thoroughly bad racist decision taken several years ago."

Members of the government plan to meet soon with officials of the Nico Malan to discuss how integration of the theater will be implemented.

New President Nominated

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 30 (AP).—South African Finance Minister Nico Diederichs was nominated today by the ruling National party to succeed President Jim Fouche in April. Under the constitution, a president may serve a single term of seven years.

Mr. Diederichs has been finance minister since 1967. Since the National party holds a majority in the electoral college, his election as president is assured.

'Socialist' Plans Undefined

Ethiopian Military Hesitates On Brink of Reform Program

By Charles Mohr

ADDIS ABABA (NYT).—When the army took control of this country in September, it propagated a now ubiquitous slogan —"Ethiopia First"—but it did not say what it meant.

Last month, the 120-man provisional military government, in a lengthy policy declaration, said it meant the establishment of Ethiopian socialism.

There is still doubt as to what this entails and on which path the army intends to lead the 26 million people of what had been an absolute monarchy with a feudal social structure.

A foreigner who has spent some time here said the other day, "any change in this country is going to be very slow or bloody."

It is possible that the assessment is too pessimistic; in any case it tends to define the problem. It is certainly not an outlook that is acceptable to the almost anonymous soldiers running the country after the ouster of Emperor Haile Selassie.

To do nothing is obviously dangerous in a climate of instability and heightened expectations. Yet almost a year after the start of the army mutinies that sealed the Emperor's fate, nothing, in effect, is what the junta has done. It has concentrated on humiliating, punishing and even executing the leaders of the old order. Its publicly announced decisions have been few.

It appointed a committee of civilian advisers. Their sole public act has been to issue a new list of national holidays that, at least, gave comfort to the Moslem elements in a country long dominated by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

Long Twilight

Although junta members never see journalists and seldom talk even with diplomats, one thing does seem clear. The members of the junta appear to love Ethiopia deeply and to be shamed by its long twilight of social injustice, servility to the court of Haile Selassie, corruption, ignorance and poverty.

To do something—to decide how to reform society—is not so easy for even the best-motivated Ethiopian. Even if rapid reform did not prove to be bloody, it might prove to be ineffective.

Land reform is almost always at the top of priority lists. What kind of land reform is a question so important that it could lead to civil war. Should it be reduction of the rents that tenant farmers pay, redistribution of ownership or something else?

No Administration

Possible resistance is not the sole difficulty. There is simply no administrative machinery to carry out reforms, sweeping or otherwise.

In the December declaration, the army said it intended to create a single Socialist party. Ethiopia has never had a political party.

To visitors, the minuscule class of educated, urbanized people in Addis Ababa seems to symbolize Ethiopia since that is all they make contact with. The vast majority, however, live 20 miles or more from the nearest road and have been told by their priests that reading is the work of the devil.

The peasants seem to have accepted the collapse of Haile Selassie, whom they had revered. Whether they would easily accept the destruction of their archaic social and religious institutions is another question.

While the Emperor's fall did not lead to revolt in the rural areas, a ras, or duke—the highest rank in the nobility—named Mengesha Seyoum defected from his post as governor of Tigre Province and is gathering men in a so-called Tigre Liberation Front.

With only about 30,000 fighting men the army cannot even reach much of the countryside and it certainly cannot control it by force. At best it must lead and to do so it may have to define its aims more clearly.

Says More Evaders, Deserters Apply

Ford Extends Clemency Program for a Month

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (IHT).—President Ford, citing a "significant increase" in applications for his conditional clemency program for Vietnam war deserters and draft evaders, announced today that the program would be extended a month beyond its expiration date tomorrow.

In a statement read by Press Secretary Ron Nessen at the White House, Mr. Ford said: "After reviewing the progress of this program, I believe that many of those who could benefit from it are only now learning of its application to their cases.

"This belief is based on a significant increase in the number of applications and inquiries over the past few weeks when publicity and communications about this program were greatly expanded."

The clemency program was announced by Mr. Ford on Sept. 16. Under its terms, draft evaders would have to report to the appropriate U.S. attorney by Jan. 31 and deserters would have to report to their military commanders by the same date.

Clemency Board

For those already convicted of draft evasion or desertion, the President established a nine-member clemency board headed by former New York Republican Sen. Charles Goodell.

Persons who applied for the program would have to spend up to 24 months in jobs judged to "promote the national health, safety or interest."

So far, only about 5 per cent of the estimated 130,000 men eligible for the program have applied but, according to Mr. Goodell, most of these applications have been received in the last four weeks.

Mr. Nessen, when asked by newsmen, could not provide any exact figure on the number of requests for information on the program but said that he understood that the number of persons applying or inquiring about the program in the last four weeks was 10 times that of the number expressing interest in the *previous 3 1/2 months.*

According to Mr. Goodell, by the first week of this month only about 850 applications were received, but he expects that by midnight tomorrow, the old expiration date of the program, as many as 6,000 men will have applied.

At the White House, Mr. Nessen was asked whether the President might extend the expiration date beyond March 1 if the heightened interest in the program continues. He replied, "I don't know of any plans to do that."

Earlier, Mr. Goodell, on a television interview show, said that he had "great respect" for those "who opposed and resisted out of principle." He also said that he did not think that there would ever be a grant of unconditional amnesty as has been demanded by many draft evaders.

When President Ford first announced the program, he was bitterly denounced by both the draft evaders and by a number of veterans groups, the former claiming the program was overly punitive and the latter contending it was too lenient.

Today, representatives of draft evader groups said that the program was "very punitive" and declared that they would not return to the United States without "full, universal, unconditional amnesty."

At the same time, the national commander of the American Legion, said that his group was "disappointed and dismayed" that the program was extended and complained that government efforts should be directed toward helping honorably discharged veterans *who are having trouble* finding jobs rather than toward those "who chose to abrogate their responsibilities as citizens."



Associated Press.

MOVING BACK—A South Vietnamese family using a bicycle as a moving van as it returned to shattered town of Hoai Duc, northeast of Saigon, after letup in fighting.

Lisbon Wins Papal Accord For Divorces

LISBON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Portugal and the Vatican have reached an agreement in principle on amending the concordat between them to allow Portuguese courts to grant divorces to those married in the Catholic Church.

The Ministry of Justice said yesterday that negotiations were now under way on the accord's final terms, which would extend to those married by priests the same rights to civil divorce that non-Catholics and those married in civil ceremonies have had. Such an extension has been blocked by the 35-year-old concordat, which has the force of law in this predominantly Catholic country.

A spokesman for the papal nuncio in Lisbon said, however, that the projected revision did not imply any change in church doctrine. Speaking in an interview, he made it clear that the church would not consent to remarriage for a civilly divorced Catholic who had been married in the church.

According to reports from Rome, where the tentative accord was reached last week, the Portuguese government and presumably the church hierarchy in Portugal have been pressing the Vatican to revise the concordat provisions on divorce as quickly as possible to prevent the issue from becoming a major factor in elections due in March.

Soon after the authoritarian Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was overthrown last April, a pro-divorce movement succeeded in gathering thousands of signatures on a petition for revision of the concordat.

Spokesmen said during the campaign that hundreds of thousands of illegitimate children had been born to couples who were unmarried because of previous marriages that could not legally be ended.

Thieu Teaches U.S. Reporters The Inexclusivity of Exclusives

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (WP).—During the last week, President Nguyen Van Thieu has ably played upon the egos of the members of Saigon's small press corps and a number of outside correspondents to further his publicity campaign in the United States as Congress considers the issue of further military aid for Saigon.

Mr. Thieu was advised in planning his campaign by U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin.

"I was told [by the Vietnamese] that I was exclusive and first," exploded Frank Mariano of ABC News, who flew in from Hong Kong to film Mr. Thieu for more than an hour Wednesday.

He wasn't first. Mr. Mariano said he was "disgusted" to learn later that Time and The Washington Post had each had "exclusive" interviews with Mr. Thieu on Monday.

By this morning, when Mr. Thieu seemed to wind up his campaign by breakfasting with nine correspondents, it became clear that at least half a dozen had been led to believe that they would be alone and first in scooping the world.

Mr. Thieu began his series of "exclusives" last week, with a French television team, followed this on Monday with The Washington Post and Time, then spoke to a group of nine correspondents today.

Perhaps the glummest of all was Robert Tamarkin, who had just arrived in Saigon for the Chicago Daily News. "I thought I was having beginner's luck," Mr. Tamarkin said, "when I was promised an exclusive right away." Instead, he wound up at the breakfast, sharing Mr. Thieu with eight other frustrated scoop-seekers.

Americans Rout Italians in Bridge

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The North American team improved its chances of winning the world bridge team championship when it beat Italy 17-3 in the last qualifying round last night.

Indonesia beat France 15-5 and thus assured itself of a semifinal berth at the expense of Brazil, which is eliminated from the contest.

The final qualifying-round standings after six days of matches: Italy, 134; U.S.A., 116; France, 104; Indonesia, 91, and Brazil, 73. Under the rules of the contest, Italy will meet the fourth qualifying team, Indonesia, in the semifinals, while North America plays France.

Wilson and Ford Begin Talks On World Economic Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

adviser and the Labor government's principal negotiator with oil companies on Britain's North Sea oil project.

It was understood that Mr. Lever, who holds the title of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will meet several American oil company officials in New *York next week to reassure them* that the Wilson government's planned taxes on oil from the North Sea drilling will not be as bad as some of the firms fear.

The companies, which include Conoco-Gulf and Union Oil, are said to fear that a high tax on such oil revenues would make participation in the project less attractive economically in view of the heavy cost of exploration in the North Sea.

Britain is counting heavily on oil from the North Sea to help in the energy pinch, although a significant flow from those drillings is believed to be several years away.

The Ford-Wilson discussions also are expected to cover the status of East-West détente in advance of Mr. Wilson's visit to Moscow in February.

There have been reports that *the Russians would like* the Prime Minister and the President to declare jointly that détente is unimpaired, despite some recent setbacks over U.S.-Soviet trade and the Middle East. But U.S. officials say there is little need for such a statement and no need for Mr. Wilson to undertake a *role as broker* between Washington and Moscow. Mr. Ford still expects to meet with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Washington in the summer.

On Soviet relations, Mr. Wilson said yesterday in Ottawa, where he met with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau: "We do not in any way look upon ourselves as mediators between the United States or any other Western nations and the Soviet Union.

"But we shall use our contacts with the Soviet Union . . . we'll use our contacts to try and explore what openings there are for further agreement. But we're not trying to get into a phony middle position."

The prime minister will go to New York Saturday for a meeting with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim before returning to Britain.

Rockefeller Pushes for Aid to Saigon

By Lou Cannon

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Jan. 30 (WP).—Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller said last night that if Congress failed to provide the $300 million in additional military aid requested by President Ford for South Vietnam, it would be responsible for the collapse of the Saigon government.

"If we don't [provide aid] and the Communists take over and there's a million people liquidated, we know where the responsibility will lie," Mr. Rockefeller told reporters after addressing a fund-raising dinner attended by 300 Republicans here.

In his speech at the dinner, the Vice-President staunchly defended Mr. Ford's economic and energy proposals. But his strongest words were reserved for the Ford administration's request for Vietnamese aid.

"The South Vietnamese are running out of ammunition to defend themselves," Mr. Rockefeller said. "... We have a moral obligation that was made by the secretary of state."

Mr. Rockefeller said he had intended to put the American people on notice that, if South Vietnam falls, "the blame for the military conquest of that government lies with the United States."

His speech had originally been billed as one of encouragement for local party members and his aides had advised reporters that the Vice-President was unlikely to make any substantive remarks.

That intention apparently changed at a lunch between Mr. Rockefeller and his longtime friend, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who told the Vice-President that the United States would not be respected unless it honored its commitments to South Vietnam.

Mr. Rockefeller told reporters that he agreed with this point and told Mr. Kissinger that he would convey this view in his speech.

Thieu Doubts U.S. Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

its language and argumentation are similar to those of earlier Communist directives.

The resolution and a companion document from Binh Dinh Province clearly indicate that the Communists plan to step up military activities in 1975.

The Binh Dinh Province resolution was reportedly delivered to the Saigon authorities by a high-level Viet Cong defector.

Ships Reach Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 30 (AP).—Two more fuel tankers and four barges carrying rice and ammunition got through the insurgent blockade of the Mekong River to Phnom Penh today but at least three ships were lost on the way from South Vietnam.

Port officials in Phnom Penh said that a tanker from the latest convoy was sunk by Khmer Rouge rockets, another was beached and abandoned, apparently because of damages, and a freighter was left in the Mekong River after its rudder was smashed.



Keystone.

MINIPLANE—French engineer Michel Colomban in his airplane, reportedly the smallest flyable one in the world. The plane, with a wingspan of five meters and two tiny engines, reportedly can go 500 kilometers on 20 liters of gas. It has a cruising speed of 170 kilometers an hour. It cost him 5,400 francs.

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ithin Vladivostok Limits

ord Instructs Geneva Team n U.S. Goals at Arms Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb

VASHINGTON, Jan. 30 YT).—President Ford instruct- American negotiators yester- to work out a nuclear-arms ord with the Soviet Union in ordance with the principles he eed to last November with oid Brezhnev at their meeting Vladivostok.

ccording to administration of- ficials, the President has rejected demands, made by Congressional critics, that the projected ceilings on offensive nuclear arms be lowered even before they are written into a formal agreement at talks beginning tomorrow in Geneva.

But, the officials said, Mr. Ford has agreed that negotiations on reducing the ceilings should begin soon after the new accord has been approved. The two countries have agreed that the accord should extend until 1985.

Under the Vladivostok principles, each nation would be allowed no more than 2,400 missiles and heavy bombers. Within that total, each nation would be permitted to have as many as 1,320 land-based and submarine-launched missiles with multiple warheads. These warheads are known as Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicles, or MIRVs.

Soviet leaders expressed surprise and dismay at the storm of criticism in Washington that greeted the announcement of the Vladivostok accords. The major criticism was that the ceilings had been set too high and that they would thus codify rather that curb the arms race.

Initially, these charges were made by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and unexpectedly by many liberal legislators, including Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Charles Mathias jr., R-Md.

But recently, officials said, Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Mathias and others worked out a compromise with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger whereby they would support a final agreement based on the Vladivostok accords if negotiations were undertaken immediately afterward to set lower ceilings and curb development of new weapons.

Mr. Kissinger is said to believe that the negotiations in Geneva will be difficult and that they should not be complicated by attempts to lower the Vladivostok ceilings before any final accord.

The President and the Soviet leader agreed at Vladivostok that the details of the new accord on limiting offensive nuclear arms should be worked out by their negotiating teams in Geneva in time for their planned summit meeting during the summer.

Mr. Ford convoked a meeting yesterday of the National Security Council, including the American delegation to the Geneva talks, to issue his final instructions. According to administration officials, three areas were covered:

- Definitions of what kinds of missiles and bombers are to be included under the ceilings.
- The issues of verification, particularly so as to insure against cheating on the number of missiles equipped with MIRVs.
- The issues of how to deal with developments that could tip the nuclear balance that are not covered by the new agreement.

cali Invites N Spirit of ompromise

NITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. (NYT).—U.S. Ambassador John li called yesterday for a "new rit of constructive compromise" the UN between its older mems and its newer and more merous developing countries. eclaring that the current trend ward confrontation in the Gen- l Assembly must be reversed, Scali said he was convinced t the United States "must walk extra mile to overcome suspi- n."

His remarks, made in Boston a speech—the text of which s released here—represented first major U.S. policy statent on the UN since Dec. 6, en Mr. Scali warned the Asbly about eroding American pport because of its decisions the Middle East, the expulsion South Africa and the "oned" resolutions pushed through economic matters by the deoping countries.

He insisted that these criticisms re justified and said ignoring m would be to "misread the od of the American people."

However, the clear emphasis in speech yesterday was on ining give-and-take negotiations h the large group of developr countries in Asia, Africa and ewhere that make up the Third orld.

"In the weeks ahead we will nsult intensively with those pressing different as well as ilar viewpoints," Mr. Scali d.

"There must be a readiness to ve from the initial positions h side expresses," he said. "It time we begin to talk to one other instead of at one anher.

"The time has come to create new spirit of constructive comomise in the United Nations. do so, there will need to be emphasis on rounding up c votes and more on accommodion and conciliation."

BI Is Hunting adicals in Blast t State Dept.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP). n intensive FBI hunt is under y for members of the radical ather Underground Organizan in the bombing of the State partment here yesterday and attempted bombing of a eral building in Oakland, Calif. A special task force is carrying an intensive investigation unthe direction of high-level sonnel," a federal investigator d today. The investigator refuso say how many agents were igned to the task force.

fter the bomb, hidden in a hroom, caused $350,000 in mage to the State Department re was a rash of bomb scares Washington and elsewhere und the country.

The threats caused evacuation the Interior and Treasury partments as well as the Alfred Smith Building near the New rk State Capitol in Albany and Prince Georges County Court use in Upper Marlboro, Md. onymous callers also said mbs were hidden in the Agriture Department and Smithian Institution in Washington. The only search that yielded a mb was in Oakland, where offils found a device in the George Miller Federal Building and loded it harmlessly.

hysician Says ixon Trips Are ossibility Soon

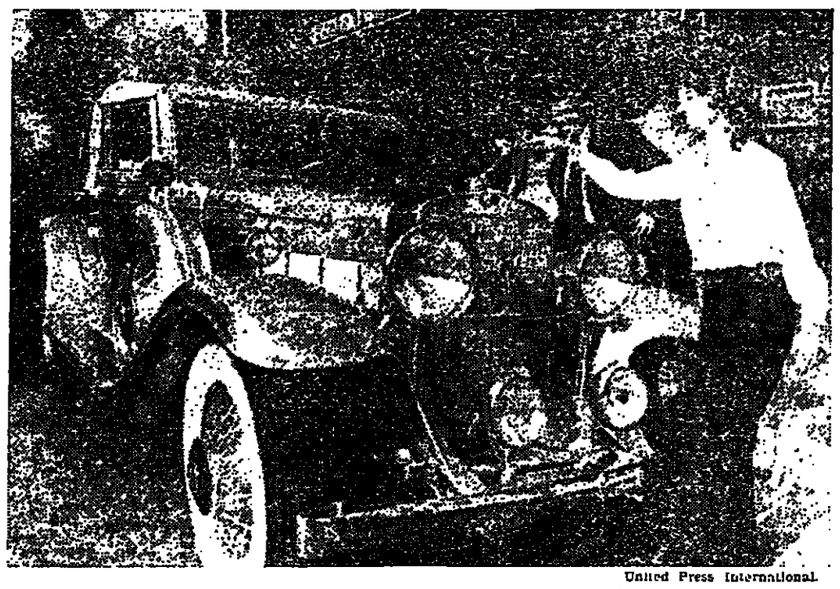
LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 30 P).—Richard Nixon's physian says that he examined the mer president last Friday and at Mr. Nixon perhaps would be le to take trips from his San mente estate next month.

The examination was made on same day that Mr. Nixon eived Secretary of State Henry ssinger as a personal guest at San Clemente villa.

"It was a routine checkup ich we do periodically and it s not connected with Mr. Kisger's visit, although it gave the opportunity to see how xon reacted to the situation," John Lundgren said during interview Tuesday.

"Depending on how much Nixon progresses, he might able to leave the compound r. Nixon's estate] next month take occasional trips, perhaps car or helicopter."

Dr. Lundgren said that he was able to say whether Mr. Nixon uld be well enough at that ne to fly to Washington to tify at any future trial or ngressional hearing. Mr. Nixon s on the critical list for more an a week last October following phlebitis surgery at Long ach Memorial Hospital.



United Press International.

GILDED LILY—Watched by her husband Jack, Arlene Smith flicks a speck of dust from the radiator cap of his gold-plated 1931 Cadillac Fleetwood. It has a mink floor rug and 142 jewels in its decor. The car, shown here in Beverly Hills, Calif., has an appraised value in excess of a quarter-million dollars.

From 40 to 103 a Month

Ford to Seek Big Increase in Tank Production

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Ford will ask Congress to more than double production of tanks in the next fiscal year.

Sources said the military budget for fiscal year 1976, beginning July 1, will call for an increase in production of the M-60A1 tank from the present rate of 40 a month to 103 a month.

If approved by Congress, the increase in production would pump an additional $312.7 million in funds to the tank's manufacturer, the Chrysler Corp., which is suffering from a high inventory of automobiles and a shortage of cash.

The expanded production is designed to replace tanks lost during the 1973 Mideast war, when the United States drew heavily on its supply of tanks to replenish the Israeli arsenal.

As for the total military budget, sources said the Pentagon will propose that spending in the next fiscal year be increased from the current level of $84.8 billion to $92.8 billion. The increase is 9.4 per cent, roughly enough to keep pace with inflation.

But it was also learned that the Defense Department will ask for a much sharper increase in total obligational authority, which permits longer-range expansion and modernization of military programs. In this area, Congress is asked to appropriate money that may not necessarily be spent in fiscal 1976.

The budget, according to the sources, will carry a $3.3-billion request for foreign military assistance to other nations, including an expected $1 billion for Indochina.

The sources said the military budget request will also propose spending increases in such areas as strategic expenditures, general purpose forces and airlift capacity.

The Air Force, it was understood, is expected to ask for a great many more planes than it did this year. If Congress approves the request, the number of new F-15 fighters is expected to go up from 72 to 108.

Force of 2.1 Million

It was learned that the budget message will show total military manpower down by 29,000 to an overall level of 2.1 million.

The budget message on the Navy, the sources said, will show one less attack wing of planes and two less aircraft carriers, down from 15 to 13. But, they said, there will be funds to bring four new attack submarines on line. Procurement func also will be provided for construction of three new attack submarines.

The Defense Department is also said to have decided not to request procurement funds in the next military budget for the purchase of the first model of the B-1 bomber, now undergoing prototype test flights

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Schlesinger Says U.S. Cuts In Defense Imperil the World

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger warned yesterday that, as a result of a decline in U.S. military power, "troubles may break out in a number of areas."

Mr. Schlesinger did not identify the areas but he expressed concern over the security of supplies of overseas resources for the United States and its NATO allies.

The defense secretary emphasized that the world no longer regarded U.S. military power as "awesome."

He gave his pessimistic view of the U.S.-Soviet balance of power in a conference speech at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and in answers to questions from a panel of military and political authorities.

Mediterranean Role

Earlier, those attending the conference heard Adm. Thomas Moorer, chief of naval operations until his retirement last summer, warn that the relative strength of NATO "in the eastern Mediterranean is weaker than at any time in its history."

The events of the last 18 months in the Middle East and Cyprus and the opposition to the proposed defense budget of $93 billion for the next fiscal year have evoked expressions of pessimism among civilian and military leaders of the defense establishment here.

"The trends are clearly against the maintenance of a worldwide military balance" between the two superpowers, Mr. Schlesinger said.

If the United States wishes to abandon its role in the world balance of power, he added, it must understand that abandonment will undercut détente with the Soviet Union and remove the protection that military parity would provide if détente policies did fail.

The secretary repeated the Defense Department warnings of increased Soviet and decreased American defense effort. Each year, he pointed out, the Soviet Union increases its defense budget by 3 to 5 per cent in terms of constant rubles—that is sums unaffected by inflationary trends.

The United States, however, has reduced defense expenditure by 30 per cent compared with its outlay in the pre-Vietnam period.

These figures, he argued, point to an "inevitable" upset of the global military balance.

America's military position, he emphasized, must be based on external realities, meaning the strength of the Soviet Union, rather than on internal "irritations" and political-campaign promises.

UN Latin Group Readmits Cuba

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP).—Cuba resumed its seat in the Latin-American group of UN delegations yesterday for the first time since it was ousted from the Organization of American States 13 years ago.

Cuba was thrown out of the OAS in 1962 on the grounds that it was exporting revolution throughout Latin America. There has been growing pressure in Latin America recently to readmit Cuba to the organization.

Yesterday, the group met to discuss this year's UN program. Delegates said the group chairman for January, Jamaican Ambassador Donald Mills, had gotten the agreement of his fellow members that Cuba should be invited.

Abortions in U.K. Attract French

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Women from France far outnumbered those from West Germany, Italy and Spain in seeking legal abortions in Britain last year, a Ministry of Health report said Tuesday.

Dr. David Owen, minister of state for health, said in a written reply to a questioning lawmaker that 36,541 women who normally reside in France sought the advantage of fewer restrictions on legal abortions in this country. (Abortion in France became legal on Jan. 19.)

The figures for women who normally reside in West Germany, Italy and Spain, Dr. Owen said, were respectively 6,112, 1,730 and 2,863.



Associated Press.

TRAVELING TRAPPIST—A monk at New Clairvaux Abbey, Vina, Calif., in northern Sacramento Valley.

U.S. Reorganizes Welfare Agency

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—In the first major reorganization of the Social Security administration, in 10 years, Commissioner James Cardwell announced today that four associate commissioners' positions were being set up to improve the operation of the controversial Supplemental Security Income program.

He acknowledged that in the SSI program, begun a year ago with his agency's take-over of state welfare programs for nearly 4 million aged, blind and disabled persons, there have been many mistakes in determining who is eligible for aid. But he said that an estimate by Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, that 85 per cent of the SSI payments were in error was outlandish. Fewer than 5 per cent of the aid applicants are wrongly classified now, in the wake of corrective measures, Mr. Cardwell said.

The Social Security Administration pays out about $65 billion a year in retirement and survivors' benefits and $4.6 billion to SSI recipients.

But Sticks to Oil Tariff

Ford Indicates Willingness To Compromise on Tax Bill

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Ford indicated yesterday that he would be willing to compromise with Congress on tax-cut legislation but he appeared to rule out any concessions on his program to reduce oil imports.

Meeting with reporters in the White House, Mr. Ford said he would accept some changes in the details of his program to reduce taxes this year.

"There is room for flexibility," he said.

In fact, his answers suggested that he was resigned to having the House Ways and Means Committee introduce a bill that differed substantially from his own plan for a tax cut to stimulate the depressed economy.

Noting that Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had come up with his own tax proposal, the President said it appeared Congress would pass its own program "whether we agree or not."

Although he did not say so specifically, Mr. Ford's answers left the impression that he would not veto a tax-cut bill even if it differed from his own proposals. He said there was a "reasonable similarity" between his proposals and Rep. Ullman's. He added that other members of the House committee would have their own ideas and that the final version of the bill would probably be somewhere in between his plan and the one announced Tuesday by Rep. Ullman.

Seeks 12% Rebate

Earlier this month, the President called for a rebate of 12 per cent of 1974 individual income taxes up to $1,000. In addition, he called for a reduction of corporate taxes for a total tax-cut package of $16 billion. Mr. Ford also proposed a reduction in 1975 income taxes but only to the extent necessary to offset the loss of purchasing power that would be caused by his program to raise fuel prices through higher tariffs and other measures.

Rep. Ullman's bill would provide a total tax reduction of $18 billion, of which $4 billion would go to business. His plan calls for a rebate of 10 per cent of 1974 taxes up to $300. It would also provide reductions in the minimum standard tax deduction, chiefly for low-income workers. Of the $14-billion cut in personal taxes, $6 billion would be from 1974 taxes and $8 billion from 1975 taxes.

The congressman's plan would give 94 per cent of the individual tax cut to families with incomes of $20,000 or under. Mr. Ford's program would give 57 per cent to those with incomes of $20,000 or below.

In talking about the possibility of a compromise on the tax reduction, Mr. Ford said he had noted with interest that Rep. Ullman is now planning to make some of the tax cut in 1974 whereas previously the committee chairman had told him it should all be in 1975.

However, the President made it clear that he was adamantly against changing any of the details of his program to conserve energy, which is based largely on raising the price of energy by a total of $30 billion through a variety of levies and other measures.

Specifically, Mr. Ford said he had no intention of reconsidering his decision to impose an additional fee of $1 a barrel on imported oil starting Saturday. In response to questions, he said that his determination also applied to two subsequent $1-a-barrel increases in import fees imposed by a proclamation he signed last week. "The proclamation includes all three months," he said. "I certainly intend to stick to the proclamation."

House Unit Urges Panel to Probe CIA, FBI Activity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—An ad hoc House group unanimously recommended yesterday the creation of a select House committee similar to the Senate's to investigate allegations of improper activity by the CIA and the FBI in the United States and abroad.

The recommendation was approved by a seven-member panel of the House Democratic Steering Committee, appointed by Speaker Carl Albert to study the proposal.

Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., chairman of the ad hoc group, said that the recommendation includes investigation of alleged improper CIA activity in Chile as well as allegations that both the CIA and FBI have conducted improper surveillance of U.S. citizens.

Rep. Giaimo said that he hopes to get a vote on the recommendation Tuesday by the 24-member Democratic Steering Committee. If subsequently approved by the Democratic Caucus, the select committee almost certainly would be formally created by the full House.

Senate Gets A Watergate Reform Bill

Proposals Drawn Up By Investigating Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—A Watergate reorganization and reform bill was introduced yesterday in the Senate in an attempt to deal with what sponsors called "the unfinished business of Watergate."

"Only by passing this bill can we truly put Watergate behind us," said Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., the measure's principal sponsor.

The bill, written chiefly by former Sen. Sam Ervin jr., D-N.C., the Watergate committee chairman who has retired, contains the major recommendations made by the committee in its final report.

"The legislation is historic because it translates into concrete form several of the Watergate committee's prescriptions for preventing a recurrence of the abuses of power that marked the most painful and dangerous period of our political period," Sen. Ribicoff said.

The bill contains these major provisions:

- The creation of a permanent public attorney to operate independently of the Justice Department and the president in investigating and prosecuting abuses in the executive branch and in any federal election.
- A congressional legal service "to take civil action against unwarranted claims of executive privilege, unauthorized impoundment of appropriated funds and other executive usurpation of legislative prerogatives and functions.
- Rules of conduct for executive branch officials and employees.
- An increase in the maximum tax credit for political contributions and stiffer criminal penalties for illegal campaign practices.

Austrian Avalanche Kills 3, Injures 2

SALZBURG, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Three members of a local avalanche warning service today died in a snowslide near the ski resort of Bad Hofgastein.

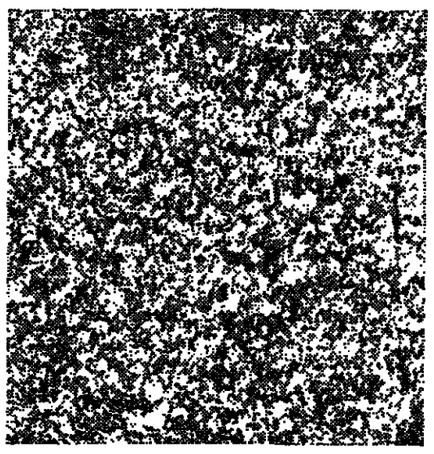
Two members of the service were injured in the avalanche on the Hohe Scharte Mountain.

Twenty-five persons have been killed by avalanches in Austria in the last six weeks.

Bus Plunge Kills 30

QUITO, Jan. 30 (AP).—A bus traveling from Quito to the Lago Agrio oil fields plunged over an embankment today, killing about 30 persons, Quito radio reported.

750,000 chose number one



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, January 31, 1975 *

The Old Issue in Indochina

When President Ford asked Congress to vote $300 million more in military aid for South Vietnam and $200 million for Cambodia, Mr. Kissinger said he hoped it would not "rekindle the entire debate" over Indochina. It has, however, rekindled it, complete with bombs and threats of bombs, and with Congress showing every sign of refusing to grant Mr. Ford's request. And the reason, of course, is that while the dispatch of American dollars, or the equipment they buy, is not the same as sending American troops, the central issue remains intact.

True, it is more difficult now for the opponents of the Thieu regime in South Vietnam to blame him for all the death and destruction the people of the long-harried region are now experiencing. Whatever the balance of blame for the truce infractions in the tangle of events since it was signed in Paris two years ago, there is no doubt now that the North Vietnamese are attacking the South in force, and with new equipment which they surely did not build themselves. Is this directed against Thieu alone or against the independence of South Vietnam? And are the successes of the North Vietnamese indications of the justice of their cause?

But for Congress and the American people the real issue is the extent of American responsibility for events in Southeast Asia and what it should do about them. The trauma of Vietnam still hangs heavily over the United States—the billions in money and the thousands of lives that were expended in a long struggle far away, for reasons that were always obscure to many, that won the allegiance of some and earned the repugnance of more. Besides the current bombs, the question of those missing in action has come to the fore again, as well as that of the draft evaders and deserters, whose status is up for review. And, of course, there is the new preoccupation with the economy.

In that atmosphere the rationale of increased aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia, even if it falls below what President Ford originally asked, will be severely questioned. And, whatever the answers, whatever the appeals to sympathy for a small and suffering ally, whatever the insistence that American "credibility" must be sustained, the result is not likely to meet what Presidents Ford and Thieu insist is absolutely necessary.

Nor will it meet, in all probability, any demands for a logical resolution of the American association with Southeast Asia. Aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia is not likely to be cut off, nor will it be extended. The United States is more likely to fight its money war much as it fought the "limited" military war, with enough to be costly (including the costs of Vietnamese lives) but not enough to win. And that is a conclusion in which no one on any side of the argument can take pride.

Shifting Sands...

Past weeks of quiet diplomacy have brought Secretary of State Kissinger and the rival governments of the Middle East to the verge of a new round of peacemaking. Just below the surface are a number of signs of shifts in long-standing attitudes on all sides, enough to give some reasonable hope for significant softening of the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

Concluding his official visit to France, Egyptian President Sadat spoke of real possibilities for peace in the Mideast existing now for the first time in 26 years. For some time now, Mr. Sadat has had no hesitation in saying that he is ready to "make peace" with Israel, a statement that would have been quite unthinkable for an Arab leader just a few short years ago. Egypt's announced intention to buy French military aircraft was no surprise, and only reinforces Mr. Sadat's tilt away from the Soviet Union, long Egypt's only major source of military materiel.

Mr. Sadat's negotiating terms are not yet clear, but the more extreme Arab partisans such as the Palestine Liberation Organization are showing concern over the concessions that they believe are under consideration in Cairo.

Significant departures from long-prevailing attitudes also seem to be gaining strength inside Israel. The official government position still inclines to delay the most difficult decisions as long as possible—the old time-is-on-our-side attitude — but a growing body of opinion is detectable inside and outside the Cabinet that advocates making the big concessions toward peace sooner rather than later.

For one thing, Israel's dependence on the United States became clearer than ever during the war of October, 1973. Shrewd Israeli analysts, ever sensitive to the American mood, cannot have failed to notice rising doubts in America over just how open-ended and unrestrictive should be the long-standing U.S. commitment to upgrade Israeli military capabilities. This concern is hardly eased by Israel's latest request for a record-breaking $1.5 billion in military supplies this year and in each of the two years following.

...Toward Geneva?

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban and other influential Israelis more inhibited in what they can say publicly are reportedly asking if Israel might do better skipping over a few phases of the step-by-step approach to peacemaking, in which bits of territory are traded for bits of peace, and try instead for a comprehensive peace settlement—final borders, recognition, Palestinian rights and all—right away.

The obvious forum for such an ambitious negotiation would be the Geneva conference, which Israel and the United States have so far shunned. American diplomats now consider the return to Geneva almost inevitable, and their current effort is to nail down an agreement between Israel and Egypt that could start such a meeting off on the positive note essential for its success.

One reason for this shift in diplomatic strategy is the apparent reassessment in Washington and Jerusalem of the likely role at Geneva of the Soviet Union, which they had long feared as a wrecker in Arab-Israeli peacemaking. Israel's Premier Rabin has dropped broad hints that he would like to see Moscow resuming relations with Israel. French President Giscard d'Estaing conferred with both President Ford and the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, last month and declared that on a Middle East settlement he found "a greater convergence of views than supposed."

So far, all these factors add up to little more than atmospherics and Secretary Kissinger is obviously trying to dampen public expectations arising from his forthcoming journey to the Middle East. But after months of marking time, the diplomatic process seems to be heading toward some kind of climax.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One Man's Basket Case

The abolition of parliamentary government in Bangladesh and the assumption of full dictatorial powers by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman are the desperate—and futile—acts of a bankrupt regime. They cannot retard, and may even hasten, the infant Bengali nation's descent toward chaos.

Sheikh Mujib asserts that the new powers which he has proclaimed will enable him to abolish corruption, restore order, and reverse the economic decline that has made Bangladesh literally an "international basket case." In fact, the sheikh has enjoyed absolute authority ever since he returned in triumph from Pakistani captivity three years ago to take over the reins of a new government.

The corruption, incompetence, and indifference which the former prime minister and newly proclaimed President assails, and which have driven foreign relief officials to despair, are centered in the sheikh's own party, to which he has assigned an exclusive role in a one-party state. Primary responsibility to his party's dismal performance must be assigned to the sheikh himself.

It must be conceded that the problems which confront Bangladesh, probably the most overcrowded and underfed nation on earth, may be enough to overwhelm any potential leadership. But that is all the more reason why Dacca should not lock itself into one-man rule, closing off all opportunity for legitimate challenge and for the orderly emergence of new leaders and ideas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1900

FRANKFORT, Ky.—An attempt was made today to assassinate Gov. Goebel, who stood as the Bryanite Democratic candidate at the recent election for the governorship of Kentucky. Gov. Goebel received a wound which is expected to prove fatal. The alleged assailant is a farmer named Whitaker, who was arrested. Wild excitement prevailed, and state troopers were sent into the town.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1925

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An announcement was made today by officials of the Yale Medical School that Dr. Francis Blake, of the university, had discovered a serum which cures all scarlet fever cases provided injection is made within 12 to 24 hours after a patient has shown symptoms of the disease. The serum is obtained, according to Dr. Blake, from immunized horses.



'It Helps Maintain a Better Balance.'

Dangers of Damaging the CIA

By Franklin Lindsay

WASHINGTON.—The Central Intelligence Agency has had such a poor press over the past decade that it is inevitable, and probably a good thing, that a full investigation has been launched. CIA has been guilty of some embarrassing apparent failures and excesses, so its operations should be reviewed. But let us be careful we do not destroy the agency in the process: CIA is a delicate mechanism; those who tinker with it must do so with sophistication and perspective.

It is important at this moment that the public understand the very broad range of CIA's functions and the nature of its accomplishments in the post-war world. The United States needs the capabilities of intelligence today more than ever before. One example: without these capabilities, the SALT-1 arms control agreement with the Russians would never have been possible.

It is helpful, also, to recall how the CIA came into being. It was established by Congress in 1947 in response to the threat of Stalinism, which was perceived to be bent on world revolution under Moscow rule. It was in this atmosphere that an urgent need was felt by the Truman administration to create an organization that could provide intelligence on Communist plans and capabilities and that could counter to some degree the massive political and subversive action programs supported by Moscow.

In the intervening quarter-century, the nature of the threats and the problems they generate have changed. The organization and priorities of the CIA have changed correspondingly, although in some cases not as fast as they should have. Today, by far the largest part of the budgets of CIA and the Defense Department's intelligence agencies are spent on collection of information by technical means, such as monitoring radio transmissions and seismic signals, and photography. And in the opinion of many intelligence experts, a very large part of the "value" of intelligence obtained comes from these sources. Indeed, these technical intelligence activities have been implicitly sanctioned by the two superpowers as the means each side will use to monitor the other's adherence to the agreed arms levels. Further, the SALT-1 agreement provides that neither nation will interfere in the operation of the other's "national means" for verification.

Aron's View

The CIA has also performed a valuable function in verifying the estimates of foreign military arms levels made by our own defense departments. This has served to reduce the danger that a foreign arms buildup will be undetected or understated and equal danger that it will be overestimated and thus fuel a new round of arms procurement. If we know the strength of a potential adversary, we will not need to overbuild our own defenses as added protection against the uncertainty of what he might have.

The CIA analysts have performed similar functions in the political field, often with greater accuracy than others have shown. A leading French political analyst and commentator, Raymond Aron, has recently written about CIA's assessment of the efficacy of bombing in North Vietnam:

"Equally striking is the contrast between the accuracy of the analyses supplied by the intelligence services, especially the CIA, and frequent errors of the civilian advisers, especially the academics. The CIA had foreseen that the bombing would harden the North Vietnamese leaders' will and would not prevent infiltration, and that increased aid to the North would be the response to any reinforcement of the American forces. President Johnson, before starting the air strikes, had transmitted a threatening message, virtually an ultimatum, through the Canadian member of the International Control Commission. This attempt at "compellence" had met with an inflexible determination, which the intelligence experts, unlike the arm-chair theoreticians, had appraised at its true worth, and whose implications it had accurately predicted. Similarly, these experts had repeated over and over again to unheeding presidents and their advisers that the roots of the war and the key to success—assuming there was a key—lay in the South, not the North, or in other words, that it was essential for the United States to establish a government in Saigon capable of winning popular support and installing in the South Vietnamese a will to independence against the Communist North.

Exposure Risk

There is a continuing place for both covert operations and secret intelligence activities, but they must be used carefully and only after the risks of exposure, especially of covert operations, are fully weighed. Clandestine activity is an instrument to be used by the President in carrying out his foreign policies, not an independent activity. I believe that CIA leadership has always accepted this concept and that covert activities have had advance approval from higher levels of government. The trouble is that the high level approving committee—presently called the 40 Committee—is made up of very busy government executives who simply do not have the time to assess in depth either the likelihood of exposure or its repercussions. I would suggest that a more effective way to apply the sort of mature judgment needed would be to create a review committee composed of men seasoned in foreign affairs who have reached a career position where they can put in the substantial time necessary to think through the risks of covert operations and the possibility of accomplishing the same ends by overt means. Such a review committee would buttress and support the present highest level policy approving process. The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which does not review individual operations in advance, cannot fulfill these particular functions. But it does provide a high level mechanism which can be used by him to assure himself that the supervision and control processes for the entire intelligence community are working properly. But it will need his active support if it is to be effective.

Another issue that has been raised is whether covert operations should be separated from CIA and placed in an independent organization. British experience, as well as our own, is that separation is both dangerous and impractical. The danger comes from the increased possibility that a foreign intelligence service can play one secret organization off against the other. The impracticality arises because a single foreign individual or group may simultaneously be a source of intelligence and a recipient of covert support.

Every intelligence organization must have a counterintelligence arm. Its function is to protect the organization from penetration by a foreign intelligence organization. To recognize the importance of this function, one needs only to remember that the Soviet intelligence service recruited the British intelligence officer, Kim Philby, before World War II and that until 1952 he regularly supplied the Russians with secret documents of both the British and American governments. The counterintelligence organization exists to prevent such penetrations, to prevent other governments from knowing how we are getting our intelligence about them, and to prevent them from deliberately injecting false information into our own intelligence system. Counterintelligence is hard, painstaking work which involves piecing together thousands of bits of information about people, their backgrounds and with whom they are or have been associated. It is not easy to separate, between CIA and the FBI, the responsibility for understanding this watchdog program. If the CIA is tracking a foreign agent who then crosses into the United States—it is difficult to stop tracking and turn the whole thing over to the FBI. It is this borderline area where our government appears to have misstepped and is the prime subject of the new investigation of the CIA.

A-Blackmail

Emerging as still another new area of major concern, which will require CIA capabilities, is the threat of nuclear theft and blackmail by terrorist groups. Unlike governments that possess nuclear weapons, terrorist groups are less likely to be deterred by the threat of nuclear, or non-nuclear, retaliation. Where and who would one hit in retaliation? Secret intelligence and counter-intelligence of a high order seems to be the only way to forestall or cope with such potential terrorist activities as nuclear hijacking or diversion of nuclear materials we have provided other nations for power reactors. This too can lead into borderline areas which demand a high awareness of appropriate and inappropriate action.

The United States needs an intelligence organization; it needs highly motivated people who have within themselves the "ethical compass" to know when ends don't justify means, but it also needs mature and uninvolved people to review its operations and to provide a second line of defense against the temptation to use covert funds and people in ways harmful to the long-run interests of the United States.

In light of the Watergate scandals, restoration of public confidence in the CIA is essential. Only a thoughtful, full investigation will accomplish this. But for the sake of the country's stability in this period of worldwide nervousness, let us not cut down the tree in order to prune out a few dead branches.

Mr. Lindsay served in the OSS in World War II and in the CIA from 1949-1953. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

View of U.S. Policy

Vietnam Remembered

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Anyone aware of what American leaders said on our way into Vietnam must have a sense, these days, of reliving the past. But it is not the pleasurable nostalgia of Proust. For what is familiar is the self-deception, the confusion of objectives.

"We cannot turn our backs on these embattled countries," President Ford has just said. "U.S. unwillingness to provide assistance to allies fighting for their lives would seriously affect our credibility throughout the world. And this credibility is essential to our national security."

Credibility. Nine years ago the late John T. McNaughton, assistant secretary of defense, said in a secret memorandum that the U.S. objective in Vietnam was not "to save a friend" but "to avoid humiliation" ourselves. Before his death he well knew how we had damaged ourselves in that false pursuit. Can anyone still believe that hanging on in Indochina has enhanced the world's belief in American strength and our ability to use it wisely?

Security Questions

National security. If we had allowed political events to take their own course in Indochina years ago, would Americans today have less or more faith in their national security leaders? Would we have been able to deal less or more effectively with our central security concerns, in the Middle East and elsewhere?

Secretary of State Kissinger said the other day that "the overwhelming objective" of the United States in the truce agreement of 1973 was not to end its role but only "to disengage American military forces from Indochina and to return our prisoners."

If the objective had been so limited, it could have been achieved years before 1973. But, of course, it was not so limited. The aim was officially described as "peace with honor." That meant withdrawal of U.S. forces while maintaining a client government in Saigon. It meant, in short, winning: at last stopping the political process that began in Vietnam in 1945.

For a generation, American policy has been based on the illusion that some outside force—arms, advisers, bombs, men—can remake the politics of Indochina in our image. Always, there has been the belief in "victory." Some examples follow, many of them drawn from a useful little book, "Quotations Vietnam," compiled by William G. Effros.

"We finally have in sight the just peace we are seeking."—President Nixon, 1970.

"The enemy has been defeated at every turn."—Gen. William C. Westmoreland, 1968.

"I have never been more encouraged in my four years in Vietnam."—Gen. Westmoreland, 1967.

"It looks very good. The other side is near collapse. In my opinion, victory is very near . . . I'll show you the charts. The charts are very good."—Walt W. Rostow, national security adviser to President Johnson, 1967.

"It can be said now that the defeat of the Communist forces in South Vietnam is inevitable. The only question is, how soon."—Richard Nixon, 1967.

"The tide of battle has turned."—Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, 1966.

"The Viet Cong are going to collapse within weeks. Not months but weeks."—Walt W. Rostow, 1965.

"I can safely say that the end of the war is in sight."—Gen. Paul D. Harkins, 1963.

"The corner definitely has been turned toward victory in Vietnam."—Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense, 1963.

"Every quantitative measure we have shows we're winning this war."—Robert McNamara, secretary of defense, 1962.

"The French are going to win. It is a fight that is going to be finished with our help."—Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1954.

"There is no question that the Communist menace in French Indochina has been stopped."—Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, 1951.

All along that path of illusion and death, there were points at which American interests—to say nothing of the people of Indochina—would have been served by letting go.

Suppose that in 1945 President Truman had refused to help the French re-enter Vietnam, or that after 1954 we had respected the Geneva agreement's ban on outside intervention. The most likely eventual result would have been a nationalist-Communist government in Vietnam independent of China and the Soviet Union and generally helpful to stability. As late as 1963, North Vietnam was ready to settle for a separate nonaligned but non-Communist South. But the American government said "no" and went on pursuing the mirage of military victory.

Planting Bombs

Madmen now are planting bombs in order, they say, to change American policy in Indochina. But the way to change an unreasoning policy is by reason—and there is no shortage of that if Congress resists manipulation and fear.

In a television interview the other night an NBC reporter asked President Ford, "How much longer and how deep does our commitment go to the South Vietnamese?" The President said:

"I don't think that there is a long-term commitment. As a matter of fact, the American ambassador there, Graham Martin, thinks that if adequate dollars which are translated into military and economic aid—if that can be made available, that within two or three years the South Vietnamese would be over the hump . . ."

Letters

Taking Stock

London stock prices climbed 10.1 per cent on Jan. 24, this being the biggest one-day relative rise ever recorded in the City.

This advance was indeed impressive, but it looks rather modest when compared with the record posted in New York, on a remote date, March 15, 1933, the day when the New York Stock Exchange reopened, after having been closed since March 3 on account of President Roosevelt's "Banking Holiday." On March 15, 1933, the Dow Jones Industrials jumped from 53.84 to 62.10. The difference of 8.26 points was equivalent to 15.34 per cent. As measured by Standard and Poor's Composite the leap was even more spectacular. This indicator went up from 8.16 to 9.53 or by 16.79 per cent. To beat these records at the present time the Dow Jones Industrials would have to go up some 103 points during a single day, while Standard and Poor's would have to rise by around 12.43 and it would be necessary for the Financial Times Index to ascend approximately 33.5 points to match the Dow Industrials; and 36.5 to parallel Standard and Poor's.

By the way, the surge of March 15, 1933, was attributed to the fact that people were confident that FDR would balance the budget.

A. M. QUINTERO-RAMOS.
Madrid.

Waffen SS

An Associated Press story entitled "German TV Reports on War's Waffen SS" (IHT, Jan. 27) says "The documentary was produced by the television unit of the liberal-oriented magazine Stern."

This is not correct. The liberal-oriented magazine Stern has in fact nothing to do with Stern TV editorially. The only things they have in common is the Stern logotype and the fact that they both belong to the Gruner & Jahr Publishing Co. There is no consultation between the two editorial managements, and, as with all other publications of this group, the editorial staffs are absolutely independent of each other and of the management.

HENRI NANNEN
Editor in Chief
Stern Magazine
Hamburg.

Bid for the Alamo

Re "Forget the Alamo," by Art Buchwald (IHT, Jan. 28):

For years Americans have gone abroad and acted like the Saudi Arabian sheikh who wanted to buy the Alamo for his daughter. Many Americans have traveled to foreign lands and thought that national art and historical treasures were available for the "right price." Seems like the shoe is now on the other foot! By the way, where is "London Bridge"?

STEVE COURSO JR
Mellen, Switzerland.

Ed. Note: London Bridge is in the middle of the Arizona desert serving as a tourist attraction. An American businessman bought the bridge for $7 million in 1968 and finished having the span reassembled in the desert in 1971.

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Lincomycin, Clindamycin

2 Common Antibiotics Linked To Deaths by U.S. Drug Unit

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Two frequently prescribed antibiotics have been linked with at least 32 deaths, Dr. Alexander Schmidt, commissioner of food and drugs, said yesterday.

The drugs are lincomycin and clindamycin, marketed by the Upjohn Co. under the trade names Lincoln and Cleocin, respectively.

Testifying at a Senate subcommittee hearing, Dr. Schmidt said the actual number of drug-associated deaths may be higher. Of the total, six deaths have been reported in medical journals. The 23 other fatalities came to the Food and Drug Administration's attention through its reporting system on adverse drug reactions.

In many of these latter cases, colitis—inflammation of the lower intestine—was considered a major or contributory cause of death.

Other Illnesses

Dr. Schmidt noted that most of the patients were very sick with other illnesses and that they were often getting other antibiotics in addition to either lincomycin or clindamycin.

"In spite of these limitations," he said, "there would seem to be little doubt that many of our 26 cases represent drug-induced deaths but the precise number is impossible to determine."

Use and promotion of the two drugs is under scrutiny by Sen. Gaylord Nelson's Monopoly subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee. The senator, a Wisconsin Democrat, has charged that the two drugs have been promoted vigorously for routine general use when instead they should be saved for special serious situations in which other drugs are not suitable.

In earlier testimony, several doctors said the drugs have often been used inappropriately for minor infections and even for the common cold—a virus-caused illness against which no antibiotics are considered effective.

In testimony yesterday, Dr. William Hubbard, Upjohn's president, defended the drugs as being valuable agents for treating certain infections including staphylococcus, which is resistant to penicillin.

Changing Knowledge

He said that neither drug is being promoted at present, partly because of the rapidly changing state of knowledge concerning the usefulness and hazards of each.

Dr. Schmidt said almost all of the reported deaths associated with the drugs occurred in persons who were more than 50 years of age and seriously ill before they started using either drug. He said this suggests a greater risk in older people, requiring particularly careful treatment.

The drug agency is prepared to withdraw approval of lincomycin if it proves to be clearly less satisfactory than clindamycin, a newer drug, Dr. Schmidt said.

The FDA official said clindamycin is a valuable drug with particular advantage against anaerobic bacteria. These thrive in the absence of oxygen. The drug also offers an alternative for patients allergic to penicillin.

British Test Nonpolluting Pesticide

LONDON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—British researchers and chemical companies are working toward mass production of a pesticide that is largely free of the cumulative and toxic environmental effects associated with DDT and the other chlorinated hydrocarbons.

The synthetic substance, based on pyrethroid and code-named NRDC-143, mimics in a deadlier way the insect-killing properties naturally occurring in the pyrethrum family of plants that includes chrysanthemums.

The compound was first produced two years ago by Dr. Michael Elliott at Britain's oldest agricultural research center, the Rothamsted Experimental Station, which is near London and is now a government establishment.

Six commercial licensees—two of them American, two British—were picked to pursue the development of a new pesticide for introduction on the world market.

Companies Contacted

The initial testing of NRDC-143 in Britain has proved so promising that the two British licensees, Burroughs Wellcome and Mitchell Cotts, are now hoping to enlist the country's chemical giants, ICI and Shell, as sublicensees, to meet an estimated demand of 20,000 tons a year by the end of the decade.

The pesticide could be ready for marketing within four years, in the conservative estimate of the sponsoring body, which holds the patents and issues licenses. This body is the National Research Development Corp.—a government-funded agency set up after World War II to promote promising British inventions.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is also testing NRDC-143 as well as resmethrin and other pyrethroids. Department tests have shown that yellow-fever mosquitoes, house flies, American and German cockroaches, Japanese beetles, boll weevils, Colorado potato beetles and other beetles were killed after treatment by one or more of the new pyrethroids.

The compounds are nearly 100 times as active against insect pests as DDT, are persistent enough to give long-term protection but are nontoxic to animals and man. They are rapidly metabolized in the body so that they will not act as a general environmental pollutant as have DDT and other postwar chemicals.

Only one disadvantage has emerged: NRDC-143 is highly toxic to fish.

Greece Launches Drive to Restore Fading Tourism

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Greece will keep hotel rates at 1973 levels and will give free landing rights to charter flights to promote foreign tourism, Apostolos Daskalakis, president of the National Tourist Organization, said yesterday.

He also said foreign motorists traveling in Greece will receive coupons for tax-free gasoline.

Greek tourism suffered severely in 1974 because of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and the threat of war between Greece and Turkey. According to statistics provided by Mr. Daskalakis, the number of foreign tourists who visited Greece in 1974 shrank by one third from 1973 figures.

Only 2,105,659 tourists arrived last year, compared with 3,081,997 in 1973 and 2,632,216 in 1972. American tourists, who constituted the largest group of foreign tourists, numbered 410,478 in 1974 against 672,740 in 1973.

Bhutto to Visit Rome On Way to Washington

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife, Nusrat, will stop over in Rome on the way to the United States next week, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Bhutto is scheduled to visit the United States Feb. 4 through Feb. 7 at the invitation of President Ford. On their way back to Pakistan, the Bhuttos will pay an official visit to Romania and make an unofficial stopover in Munich, the spokesman said.



Associated Press.

DOG'S LIFE—Bourbon, a Great Dane, and Ted Johnson, owner of another dog, nap during a break in the Wisconsin Kennel Club's 55th annual dog show in Milwaukee.

Snowdon Protest Fails to Block Book on Royalty

LONDON, Jan. 30 (WP).—Labor parliamentarian Willie Hamilton's latest anti-royalty book, "My Queen and I," went on sale today despite objections by Lord Snowdon, who with his wife, Princess Margaret, came in for particularly hard criticism in the book.

Quartet Books, publishers of the volume, discounted as "trivial" the objections voiced in a telephone call yesterday by the former Antony Armstrong-Jones, 44, who was made a peer in 1961, the year after his marriage to the sister of Queen Elizabeth. Lord Snowdon was the only member of the royal family to object openly to the book.

Mr. Hamilton, who has long complained that the royalty squander tax-free money and epitomize class distinction, says in his book that Queen Elizabeth is "in business for the nation and shareholders are ready to swear the dividends are fabulous." He says that her husband, Prince Philip, "could stay as idle as his sister-in-law but chooses to beaver away."

The Hamilton book aims its heaviest attack at Princess Margaret, saying: "She makes no attempt to conceal her expensive, extravagant irrelevance and it is impossible to make out any honest case for her being much use to anybody."

The book says of her husband: "Tony is a man of many parts. He has been a waiter at Brighton and a two-pounds ($4.80) a week tout for a London bed-sitters' [studio apartment] agency."

Callaghan Plans Visit To Portugal Feb. 6-7

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will pay an official visit to Lisbon Feb. 6-7, it was announced yesterday.

It will be the first visit to Lisbon by a British foreign secretary since the Labor government came to power here last year and the Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was ousted by a military junta.

9 Die in Java Crash

JAKARTA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Nine persons were killed and four injured when a truck fell into a river in west Java, police said today.

Seoul Newspaper Struggles To Survive Park's Pressures

SEOUL, Jan. 30 (NYT).—One morning last month, a phone call was received by the advertising department of the newspaper Dong-A Ilbo. "There will be hard days ahead of you," the anonymous caller said, identifying himself only as one of the paper's "bigger sponsors." The next day, advertisements began dropping off sharply.

Dong-A Ilbo is one of the most prestigious newspapers in South Korea and it is now fighting for survival. The government, apparently angered by its free-press campaign, put pressure on advertisers to boycott it. Under the operation, which the government denies, the newspaper has managed to survive, despite a loss in advertising revenue of about 60 per cent, or $7,500 a day.

Business sources here say that advertisers have had to sign statements that they will not buy space in the newspaper. If they refuse, they face tax inquiries.

The issue of a recent day illustrated how it has managed so far. A hundred tiny ads filled its pages, many of them mostly empty white space.

Supporting Words

"Press on," said an ad signed by a foreigner. "Dong-A, don't fall," said another, "or we won't be able to tell our children that justice prevails." It was signed by a group of housewives. A five-column space on the front page was bought by the newspaper's own reporters.

The advertisements have become a popular subject of conversation and also a political forum to express grievances.

The Dong-A Ilbo first ran afoul of the government three months ago, when its reporters demonstrated for press freedom. Through strikes and sit-ins, they demanded that security agents leave their offices and stop meddling in editorial policies.

Banned Information

The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to call off the operation and admit defeat or wait to see if it will develop into a major political issue.

The newspaper's circulation, meanwhile, keeps rising—from 700,000 last month to 800,000 now. Some at the paper fear that if the current ad pressure does not work, the government may take other measures, such as cutting off newsprint supplies.

Referendum Opposed

SEOUL, Jan. 30 (UPI).—South Korea's opposition forces decided today to boycott the forthcoming national referendum proposed by President Park to seek a public verdict on his policies.

The major opposition New Democratic party, headed by Kim Young Sam, decided to refuse participation in the referendum, which is expected in mid-February.

"Our party decided to boycott the referendum, regarding it as a scenario to step up suppression in defiance of the people's desire to see the present constitution abolished and replaced by a democratic basic law," a spokesman said.

Mr. Park proposed the referendum last week, saying that, if the voters did not back him, he would step down.

Gabon Is Importing Laborers To Build a 500-Mile Railroad

By Thomas A. Johnson

LIBREVILLE, Gabon (NYT).—About 3,000 persons from drought-ravaged Upper Volta have been recruited to help build a 500-mile railroad in Gabon.

They are the first contingent of what is expected to be an imported black African force of 12,000 laborers needed for the $400-million project. Government recruiters have also been to Senegal and Dahomey, French speaking as is Gabon and both with many unemployed.

The importing of labor—and of technicians from Europe and America—is necessary because Gabon, a central African nation with a population in excess of 520,000, has one of the smallest and poorest trained work forces on the continent. It numbers nearly 200,000 persons, but most of them are in rural areas.

Although poor in industrial labor, Gabon is rich in oil, lumber and minerals.

To Start in Spring

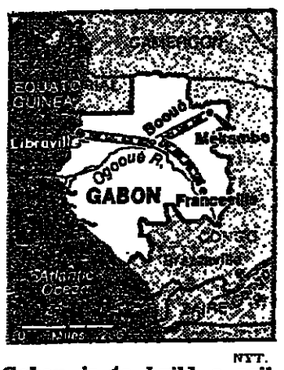
According to government officials, work on the railroad, Gabon's priority project, will probably begin when the dry season starts in the spring.

The plans call for completion before 1980, with the line running from the port city of Libreville to the city of Booué and thence Mékambo and Franceville. It is to cut through some of Africa's thickest rain forest.

When extended to the northeastern and southeastern frontiers, the railroad is expected to open lumber areas as well as make it easier to transport uranium, iron ore, diamonds, copper and phosphates to the port. The oil fields located so far are on the coast.

Because of the shortage of labor, hundreds of Africans from as far north as Senegal have come here in the past to work at construction and other jobs. In addition 20,000 French workers have been filling a variety of positions from consultants in government agencies to plumbers, electricians, merchants and mechanics.

It is estimated that 1,000 foreign technicians will be employed on the project. Americans are to be engineering consultants, and American companies have sold Gabon earth-moving equipment and five of the 10 locomotives to be used on the railroad. French firms have sold most of everything else.



NYT.

Gabon is to build a railroad from Libreville to Mékambo and Franceville.

The imported laborers are being hired for specific periods and are to return to their homelands. Suggestions that they be allowed to settle here have been turned down.

There are fears among the Gabonese that large-scale immigration from the neighboring countries of Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon would bring Fang tribesmen who would strengthen that leading ethnic group's political base in Gabon. Likewise, there are fears that if the immigrants come from the Congo, to the south, they could add to the strength of the rival Bateke group.

Still another concern to this Western-oriented nation is that it would not want to import leftist ideologies from Equatorial Guinea and the Congo.

Charges Denied In Hong Kong by Ex-Police Chief

HONG KONG, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Peter Godber, former chief superintendent of Hong Kong police, pleaded not guilty today to charges of corruption and conspiracy.

The court refused to grant bail to Mr. Godber, 52, and ordered him to stand trial on Feb. 17. He was extradited from London Jan. 7 under the Fugitive Offenders Act.

Mr. Godber is accused of accepting $5,000 from Cheng Hon-kuen, a Chinese police officer, to promote him to the rank of divisional superintendent, and of conspiring with Mr. Cheng. Mr. Cheng's whereabouts are not known.

Mr. Godber has been in custody in Britain and Hong Kong for nine months.

Spanish-Owned Plant Bombed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30 (UPI).—An explosion, believed to have been caused by a bomb planted by urban guerrillas, ripped through a Spanish-owned pharmaceutical plant early today, seriously injuring two employees, police sources said.

Leftist guerrillas of the People's Revolutionary Army and lesser-known organizations have waged bombing campaigns against subsidiaries of foreign companies and other firms which they consider to be representative of imperialism or worker exploitation.

8 Ousted Yugoslav Teachers Charge Stalinist Influence

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Jan. 30 (WP).—Eight Belgrade University professors who were ousted from their jobs by legislative decree Tuesday charged in a joint statement yesterday that the government was seeking to suppress all vestiges of academic freedom in Yugoslavia.

Their ouster, they said, shows a "growing influence of dogmatic Stalinists" in the Yugoslav Communist party. They denied charges that they were "corrupting youths" and preparing their students at the faculty of philosophy for a political confrontation with the government.

"The first charge is as old as philosophy itself," the statement said. "The second is grotesque."

The legislative decree to "suspend" the eight professors—among them some of the country's top philosophers and sociologists—was passed by the Serbian legislature following an amendment to the Higher Education Act providing for the removal of "undesirable teachers."

Before the amendment, authorities were for three years unable to move against the professors—all of them members of the so-called New Left—because they were shielded by their colleagues under the traditional system of university autonomy as well as under Yugoslavia's self-management system.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukoje Bulatovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

Moreover, Politika was publicly criticized yesterday for a "series of ideological weaknesses" in its foreign coverage. The paper's correspondent in New York was criticized as "lacking class criteria, glorifying conservative personalities and catering to bourgeois tastes."

The correspondent was not named directly in a published account of a meeting of the Ideological and Propaganda Commission of the Central Committee of Serbia but the criticism focused on Watergate coverage, the fall of Richard Nixon and the inauguration of President Ford.

Britain Increases Fees on TV Sets

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The government yesterday increased the cost of television licenses in Britain to help the British Broadcasting Corp. overcome an expected deficit of £20 million ($48 million) this year.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins told Parliament that, from April 1, the price of a color TV license will be raised from £12 to £18 yearly and for a black and white set from £7 to £8.

Mr. Jenkins said "the BBC recognizes the need for some economies. The public must also recognize the need for a reduction of some services and a higher license fee." The BBC carries no commercials.

Israeli Stamp Of Approval Is Set for Truman

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Israel for the first time will commemorate an American president on a postage stamp with the issuance in March of a head-and-shoulders portrait of Harry Truman, the Israel Philatelic Services said today.

The £5 (83-cent) stamp of the 33d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 88, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 33d Psalm that will say: "... Praise Befits the Upright."

Wives of British MPs Lament Late Hours, Ask for Redress

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Wives of Labor members of Parliament who say that their husbands work too late and are deprived of home life have begun a campaign to change things.

Mrs. Lisanne Radice, wife of Labor MP Giles Radice of Chester-le-Street, began the campaign this week by asking all the wives of 319 Labor MPs to petition government Chief Whip Bob Mellish.

"My children rarely see their father and I see him only when he's exhausted," Mrs. Radice said. "I don't want him to give up; I want to change the system. I suppose it's a good old-fashioned suffragette attitude."

A House of Commons working day begins at 2:30 p.m. and can include all-night sittings. That schedule, Mrs. Radice said, was started in the 19th century for the benefit of those with outside professions.

4 Hours' Sleep

Mrs. Phillip Whitehead, wife of the Labor MP for Derby North, said that her husband had four hours' sleep on four successive nights last week. Once he went to bed at 11:30 p.m. and awakened at 3 a.m. to speak in the House, she said.

"Obviously it is not the healthiest system in the world, nor the happiest," Mrs. Susan Crosland, wife of the environment minister, said.

Mr. Mellish, expressing sympathy for the wives, said he hoped that the Committee of Procedure would recommend a fixed closure of 10 p.m. The committee is due to report by Easter. He said he believed that Commons would approve such a recommendation and that a change could be made during the summer.

But the campaign has met opposition, not only from Conservative, but also from some wives of Labor MPs.

"After all," said Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of MP Ronald Brown for Shoreditch, "our husbands knew when they tried to get into Parliament what the hours were. You cannot treat Parliament on an office-hours basis."

Sydney Chapman, former Conservative MP for Birmingham Handsworth, said that the long hours were a main weapon of the opposition, giving it a chance to delay and frustrate the government and force it to think again.

"Long sittings, in which a great variety of speeches can be made, are an integral part of this, for government as well as opposition back-benchers," he said. "If you set time limits, you destroy the weapon."

Labor Loses Vote On Minor Issue

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Labor government was defeated last night on a minor issue in the House of Commons—its first defeat since it came to power with a three-vote majority in October.

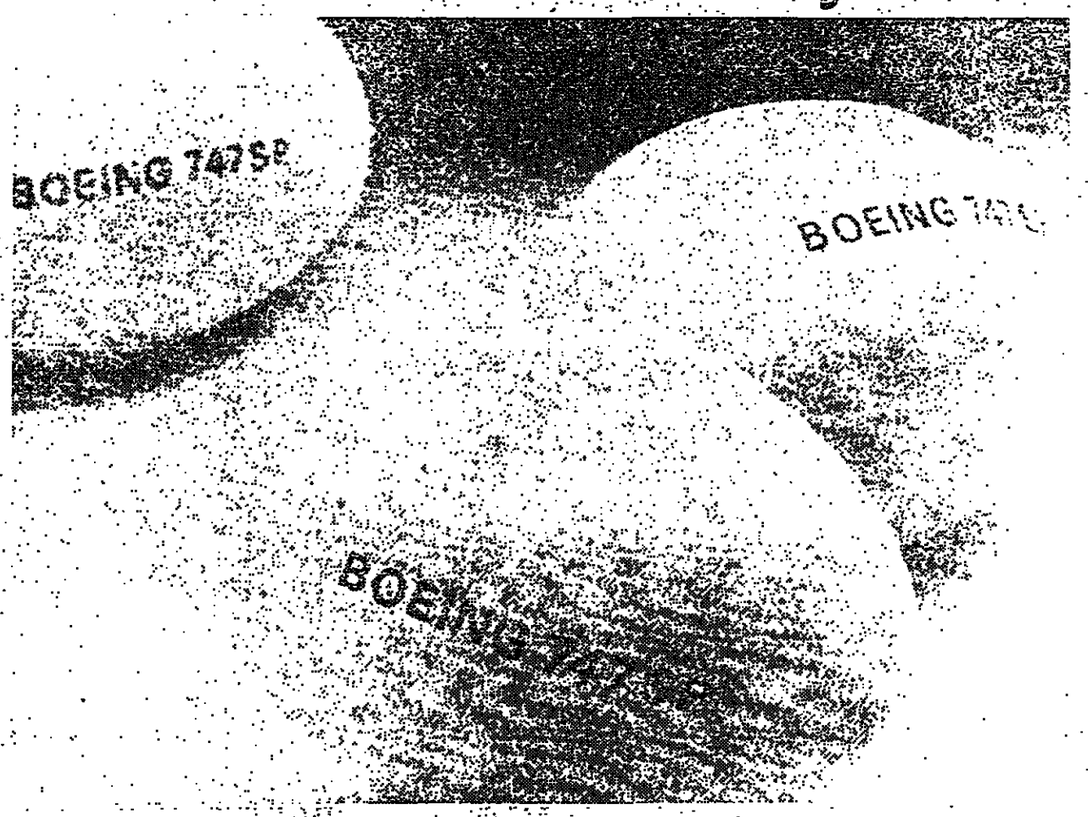
Nine Laborites rebelled and voted with the Conservatives against a government proposal to lower the maximum amount that old-age pensioners can earn before their pensions are reduced. The cutoff point is now £20 ($48) a week. The government wanted to drop it to £13 ($31.20).

The proposal was defeated, 280 to 265.



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MUSIC

The Extraordinary Course Of André Volkonsky's Life

By Paul Moor

ROLANDSECK, West Germany (IHT).—Swiss-born, Soviet-naturalized, at present stateless, André Volkonsky takes a philosophic attitude toward the extraordinary course of his life.

"I think," he says, "that the 'three lives' in my case form a sort of Hegelian triad in that my second life constitutes the antithesis of my first. I can't yet say much about my third life, because I returned to Western Europe too recently, but I assume it will become a sort of synthesis of the first two."

When Volkonsky, whose family were princes in imperial Russia, emigrated from Moscow to Vienna in 1973 at the age of 40, he abandoned a thriving public career and a reputation as conductor, harpsichordist and organist, and a largely underground reputation as an avant-garde composer. He lives at the moment in this little village on the Rhine, contemplating the problems of building a career from scratch all over again. He lives alone; his two marriages ended in divorce.

After Khachaturian

For many years, Western musicologists have asked the question: After Aram Khachaturian, what? The dodecaphonic influence of Arnold Schoenberg and Anton Webern dominates contemporary composition almost everywhere else in the world, but the Soviet politico-musical establishment almost totally forbids the performance of works not firmly anchored in conventional diatonic tonality. No Soviet composer since Khachaturian (born 1904) has won world fame, and not even he has approached the artistic stature of Prokofiev and Shostakovitch.

Among Western musicologists in the early 1960s, the name of André Volkonsky became a kind of underground legend. He, one heard, composed—and in Moscow—music almost as heterodox and as far advanced as that written in the West by *Berio, Boulez,* Nono and Stockhausen. Naturally, it remained almost entirely unperformed.

Today Volkonsky, to whom Switzerland gave political asylum and a stateless person's passport after he emigrated from the Soviet Union, lives in a remodeled railway station, a few miles south of Bonn, where the Rhine-Palatinate state puts up official guests. Ironically, the Soviet Embassy to the Federal Republic of Germany is only a short distance away. "When I go for a walk along the Rhine," Volkonsky says drily, "I walk in the opposite direction."

He has no fixed address. He lacks money to rent an apartment or buy a car. Thus far he has tried his luck as a harpsichordist (connoisseurs regard him as one of the world's finest) in Switzerland, England and France. He came to Germany on a three-month fellowship last fall.

Now, finally, it looks as if he stands on the threshold of the wide recognition which his geographical situation so long denied him. One of the world's greatest violinists has expressed his availability to appear publicly with the harpsichordist Volkonsky, whose Soviet-made recording of Bach's *Gamba Sonatas with the cellist* Daniel Shafran has appeared on Western pressings. Le Chant du Monde has issued a cassette of four disks that the conductor Volkonsky recorded with Madrigal, the Moscow ensemble of eight singers and five instrumentalists which he founded after leaving *the Moscow Chamber Orchestra* and striking out on his own.

At the end of the month, he will do four hour-long broadcasts with Radio Hilversum in Holland. And the organizers of La Rochelle (France) Music Festival, one of Europe's most important avant-garde events, plans two complete concerts (July 4 and 5) of composer Volkonsky's music—mostly world premieres, of course.

A Talk

My first talk with André Volkonsky (he does not use his title) took place in Moscow 10 years or so ago; another Soviet *compositeur maudit* had brought us together. Madrigal used to give more than 100 concerts a year, in other socialist countries as well, bringing Volkonsky considerable fame. In Moscow, Volkonsky had organized a small party in his apartment after a concert; he and I took a taxi together. En route, with only the Russian driver in earshot, I said—in French—that it would interest me to hear about the cultural shock he had sustained in 1947 at age 14 when he went straight from Paris into a Soviet reception camp, and also in general about normal, day-to-day life as a Soviet citizen. To make it easier for him, I said I could easily believe that Western anti-Communist stories were exaggerated. He remained silent, reflecting. Finally came one hesitant sentence: "It would be difficult to exaggerate."

He describes Joseph Stalin's *Soviet Union, as he experienced* it, as "an insane asylum administered by gangsters." Even so, he de-emphasizes that aspect of what he now sardonically calls his Soviet period: "The KGB never actually imprisoned me, and they never tortured me. Many people had much worse times than I. Have you read 'Gulag'? Almost everyone knew at least one person who had that sort of personal history."

André Volkonsky's father, Prince Mikhail, who had fled Russia with his family shortly after the revolution, wound up in Yugoslavia's diplomatic service during World War II thanks to a fluent command of Serbo-Croatian. As a diplomat for Tito's Yugoslavia, he moved his family after the war to Paris from Geneva, where André at 12 had become a pupil of the great Romanian pianist Dinu Lipatti. "During the war," according to André Volkonsky, "Russian emigrants had divided into two groups, those who hoped Nazi Germany would throw the Bolsheviks out of power and those who sympathized with the Russian people under attack and siege. My father belonged to the latter group."

*During the Soviet Union's post-*war honeymoon with the West, Prince Mikhail talked with Soviet diplomats in Paris. They promised him and his family virtually everything their hearts could desire if they returned. In fact, however, instead of the promised permission to live in Moscow, the family first wound up in a reception camp ("Most of those in our group of voluntary returnees got sent directly to Siberian labor camps"), then in southern Russia with papers allowing them to move about only within that immediate area. "During the Stalinist period, which reached its worst one year later in 1948, nobody there dared have anything at all to do with us. Neither of my parents could find work of any kind. I supported us by playing Soviet song hits on a restaurant piano."

The Conservatory

Volkonsky's talent got him admitted to the Moscow Conservatory, one of the world's greatest, but his interest in such suspect composers as Wagner and Debussy, and later the dodecaphonists, got him repeatedly into hot water and ultimately expelled. One cannot take lightly the Soviet epithet "politically untenable," a *label Volkonsky bore after that.* He survived by becoming the Soviet Union's first, and for years its only, harpsichordist. "Before that, for baroque music, they used to put thumbtacks into a piano's hammers to make it sound a little like a harpsichord."

Visitors to the Venice Biennale in 1963 had the opportunity to hear Volkonsky's "Musica Stricta" for piano. Several conductors, among them Pierre Boulez and Gilbert Amy, have conducted Volkonsky's cantata for soprano and chamber ensemble entitled "The Laments of Shtchaza" in London, Berlin, Paris, New York and elsewhere. Soviet audiences, however, have to date heard only single performances of three of his works—always with great success and with audience reaction bordering on demonstration.

Hands are supposed to express a good deal about personality. André Volkonsky has long, sensitive, artistic fingers, stained by countless black-tobacco cigarettes ("The mornings are especially difficult"). The fingernails are bitten to the quick.



André Volkonsky, who became a kind of underground legend in the West.

Paul Moor.

Monitor Wreck to Be 1st Marine Sanctuary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The wreck of the Monitor and the site where it lies off Cape Hatteras were designated yesterday as the United States' first marine sanctuary by Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent.

The designation, protecting the Union ship from treasure hunters and salvagers, was made 113 years after the ironclad ship was launched. The Monitor and the Confederate ship Merrimack fought for four hours on March 9, 1862, a battle that Civil War historians now call a draw. Several months later the Monitor sank during a violent storm. The wreck was discovered in August, 1973, by a group of marine scientists.

FASHION

A First for Paris Couture —Cardin Shows the Topless

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Pierre Cardin has just showed a topless evening gown. Made of mauve silk jersey, the skirt was held up by straps under each breast that crossed to make a halter around the neck. The model, who was definitely not built like a boy, came in and was gone before most people got the full impact of what had happened. Acceptance of nudity, what with the movies and the beaches, is so general now, though, that what would have caused a furor five years ago hardly made a ripple. Nevertheless, it was a first for the formal Paris couture.

The topless dress was followed quickly by a blue silk jersey that draped the woman from head to toe—but that's Cardin, always full of contrasts. The collection that opened the last day of the Paris shows is his best and most typical in a long time. It has his natural extravagance of style, and more cutting, sloshing and draping by both Cardin and his associate André Oliver than you will find in the rest of Paris put together.

Since Cardin never went overboard for either the droop or the flop, he hasn't had to change the shape of his fashions drastically. They have always had good shoulders and a hipless look. This time the narrow skirts break into brief pleats just above the knees or else narrow almost imperceptibly into a band around the hem.

Since Cardin started his career as a suit designer, he is more suit conscious than most of the other Paris designers and shows a great many this time, among them, a skinny white one of course. Most of his jackets are wrist-length to finger-tip, some narrow and others full from high yokes, like smocks above narrow skirts. All the daytime clothes are worn with tiny berets tilted so far sideways that they cover one ear.

Cardin continues the smock look into silk suits. Favorites with today's audience were the long silk print coats over dark silk dresses.

Most of the dresses are unbelted. They are soft but slim chemises with either kick pleats, bands, pleated ruffles or something interesting at the hem. Lengths are immaterial, but definitely on the short side as lengths go.

André Oliver, who is responsible for the evening clothes, has burned the midnight oil to make them more romantic and feminine than ever. There are caftans in marvelous colors and layered dresses, a specialty of the house. This time it includes a mauve pink chiffon in five diagonal tiers that leaves one shoulder bare.

The newest evening look is the long dress with the high, Empire waist. It is one of the best answers to the skinny look after dark, and is pretty sure to be even more prevalent for fall than it is now.



©1974-Press.

Gown by Cardin.

Cardin is one of the few Paris designers to use cotton. He starts his collection with wide, well-above-ankle-length fishermen's pants in cotton stripes. For the beach, too, he shows long, Empire-waisted dresses in cotton checks. Downstairs, his boutique windows are drawing admiring crowds to stare at his long garden party dresses of flowered organdy.

Grès

Anyone who thinks women aren't in the mood for fashion should have been at Mme. Grès this afternoon to hear two rooms full moaning out loud over the lace garters, the cutouts, the deep décolletages, the bird of paradise feather fans and the general femininity of it all.

Though these are the spring and summer fashion collections, it has been black, black and more in Paris until both Cardin and Mme. Grès burst into color today.

Along with the basic street colors, Mme. Grès shows a hooded, pale yellow suit, along with printed pastel silk blouses. Her skirt lengths are about the same, and her only concession to the way fashion is going this season is the short sleeves on everything, unless there are no sleeves at all.

Among the treasures for daytime are the big white linen coat over a white slacks suit and the short blac crepe dress, absolutely dateless, that is wrapped around the waist in pink print and ripples out at the hem as only Mme. Grès can make a dress ripple.

All her evening clothes are shown with bird of paradise fans, black or white. Sometimes they hide necklines that are cut to the waist; but Mme. Grès's new p.m. silhouette is not revealing but very covered up—reminding you of the royal ladies in some of the old Spanish portraits with layers of sheer fabric starting at the shoulder straps and falling straight to the floor. Only Mme. Grès has the courage.

Besides the portrait dresses, she has new versions, short and long, and with their own hooded capes. You can count on her, too, for the famous tucked mat jerseys and chiffons that are muffled in sheer wraps, often adding colors to a white dress. News in evening dress tops: some of hers are cut in pieces shaped like the feathers of a bird with cutouts between that show a tantalizing few inches of skin.

Mme. Grès never fails her public, and this time is no exception.

THEATER:

Giraudoux's Enduring 'Madwoman'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 30 (IHT).—During his long and close association with the playwright, Louis Jouvet was often asked: "Will Giraudoux last?" "He is here and that is all we need to know now" was his reply. The current revival of "La Folle de Chaillot" ("The Madwoman of Chaillot") is evidence that Giraudoux is still here.

The witty, dexterous dramatist wrote this play during the dark years of the occupation. He died *suddenly in early 1944 and* its première took place under Jouvet's auspices shortly after the liberation. Three decades have not dimmed its brilliance; it sparkles in a new setting on the stage of the Athénée, scene of its first triumph.

"La Folle" is a problem play, but the tenor is intellectual whimsy. It castigates the blind materialists who trample beauty and charm in their frantic pursuit of sordid gain. But it states its case—not with raucous indignation—but with broad and trenchant humor, satiric gusto and a literary alchemy that transforms caricature into poetic gold.

The central figure is a frowzy, endearing relic of a more elegant Parisian day, who, in her deranged mind, contrives a plan to rid the world of the grasping knaves who render it unbearable. These vainglorious rascals swarm in her favorite café on the Place de l'Alma and she learns they intend to drill her district for possible oil. She inveigles them to the cellar of her house and, convincing them that a subterranean passage holds the treasure they seek, commits them one and all to watery doom. This mission accomplished, she can return to the more important business of feeding cats and playing cupid to young lovers.

Giraudoux's serio-comic portrait of the grandiose old lady has an impressionistic background, done in pastel shades with telling strokes. Even the least of his character is set off brightly with an *imaginative touch.* With a like light hand, he has dramatized his ideas. The paeans to life's authentic values have haunting loveliness, echoing a wistful wisdom. The madwoman and her court are burlesqued—but with civilized irony and warm affection and there is the brass of hilarious buffoonery for the pompous, destructive swindlers, manipulating their crooked deals and threatening the joy of living with their oppressive presence.

Edwige Feuillère was a favorite actress of Giraudoux. Like him, she is an exponent of high style. Her wise madwoman, commanding as an empress in tattered finery, has magnificent sweep, capturing completely the sardonic comedy, the bitter-sweet nostalgia and the profound pathos that await in the role.

Dominating members of the large supporting cast include: Maurice Chevit as the philosophical ragpicker (played by Jouvet in 1945); Claude Gensac, Annie Noël and Louise Conte as La Folle's similarly crazy cronies; Catherine Hubeau as the dreaming dishwasher; Hervé Bellon as her beau; and Jacques Alric, Yves Bureau, Maurice Jacquemont and Jacques Lalande as the forces of evil. Gérard Vergez has cast and directed proficiently so the play lives again on the boards. Here and there a speech runs slightly overtime to stall theatrical fluency. Had Giraudoux and Jouvet collaborated in preparing the text for the stage, as they did on other occasions, perhaps a few cuts would have been made to remedy this. But who would rewrite Giraudoux or edit dialogue of such grace, purity and elegance?

Henri Sauguet has composed the accompanying score; the decor, once by Christian Bérard, is now by Jacques Marillier and the director. To compare the present mounting with Jouvet's would be unfair and futile. Good plays, such as this one, have long lives, but great productions can never be reproduced and to imitate them is fatal.

* * *

With the exception of "Charley's Aunt," English farce has never been much appreciated in France. For years, French farce was far better. But French farce has changed. It has either degenerated into a pale, cheapened ghost of its former self or it has struck out in directions once alien to it. One comes on some of its traditional trickeries put to intellectual purpose in the absurd and black comedies of Ionesco and others.

Alan Ayckbourn is the best writer of British farce this generation has produced. To find his equal one would have to go back to the Edwardian R. C. Carton. "Christmas," which has just opened at the Théâtre de la Madeleine, is Christopher Frank's translation of Ayckbourn's "Absurd Person Singular" which is in its third year in London and a hit in New York as well.

Here Ayckbourn takes as his subject three Christmases spent together by three couples that are bound by business relations rather than by strong friendship. Each couple belongs to a different milieu and this is amusingly revealed not only by visits to their homes but by clever characterization. The play seems to me very English—not only in its humor but also in its satire—such as the trio indulging in parlor games as the final curtain falls—and it is impossible to predict what the reaction of French audiences will be. However, its success in New York is evidence that it can be exported.

In any case, it is admirably acted at the Madeleine by Micheline Luccioni and Jacques Balutin as the non-U pair; by Marie Daëms as the hard-drinking, mundane wife and by Guy Tréjan as her banker husband; and by Paul Barge as a struggling architect and by Maïa Simon as his suicidal mate. This sextet make an entertaining evening of their strained meetings with Pierre Mondy's direction squeezing the adroitly composed script for every laugh.



Edwige Feuillère

. . . the madwoman.

U.S. Gallery Commissioning Major Artists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—The National Gallery of Art is to commission several monumental works of art for its new east wing, to open during the 1977-1978 season.

Alexander Calder has signed a contract for a 40-foot-by-40-foot mobile to hang in the courtyard. Negotiations also are being held with Joan Miró for a 30-to-40-foot tapestry for the entrance, and with Henry Moore for a sculpture to stand outside the building.

Calder's is the only work that has been approved by the gallery's board of trustees.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Finest Pear in the World

THE finest pear in the world is probably the Comice. "Of exquisite flesh, the most esteemed of pears," said the 1938 edition of "Larousse Gastronomique"; and despite the development of many new improved varieties in the meantime, the 1960 edition of the same work maintained that the Comice "remains the most esteemed pear."

For the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes" it is "the celebrated *doyenné de Comice*" in one entry and "the queen of pears" in another. "The queen of all pears" was also the description of William Robbins in "The American Food Scandal." "Known for its exceptionally fine flavor," wrote Joan M. Jungfleisch in her excellent "For Innocents Abroad." Dale Brown, in "American Cooking: The Northwest," waxed dithyrambic: "the crème de la crème of the orchards . . . juiciest of all pears."

Evidently a fruit so unanimously acclaimed must be widely demanded, assiduously exploited, and able to command premium prices on the market. Alas, no! In the United States, at least, it is disappearing. Some conscientious, commendable—and obstinate—fruit growers are still producing it in Oregon's Hood River valley (and possibly a few also in the same state's Willamette valley), but they have trouble selling it. The supermarkets do not want it.

It bruises easily, and no wonder: It is so soft that it is best eaten with a spoon. For the gourmet that is one of its virtues.

Besides being soft, sweet, juicy and luscious, the Comice is a very large fat pear, a pale yellowish green even when completely ripe, though it sometimes develops a reddish blush, recalling a light-red apple rather than a pear. It is a late ripener, first available at the end of October, after which it can be eaten throughout the winter.

There is no difficulty about identifying the Comice but many food writers have found themselves in trouble when they tried to account for its name. It was "originally Coyenne du Comice," reported James Trager, from which it may be deduced that he consulted the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," which does indeed proffer this information, through misprint or misapprehension. The full name of this pear in English is actually Doyenne du Comice, which should mean "dean (a female dean) of the Comice." However, the first word lost a final accent in translation from the original French into English (it lost it in German too); in French it was *doyenné du Comice. Doyenné means either* the place where a dean lives (deanery) or the office he holds (deanship). What is a "deanship (or deanery) of the Comice?" For that matter, what is a Comice?

This question takes us to the Rome of Romulus. Rome was then still a kingdom when the *comitia* were created, assemblies with mixed legislative and judicial powers which persisted through the republic and well into the empire. French took over the word about 1355 to designate assemblies of voters, changing its form to *comices,* always plural.

In 1790, the word was given a particular application to *comices agricoles,* agricultural assemblies, which practically crowded out the original meaning of the word; if you speak of *comices* today, without an adjective, it will be taken for granted that you mean agricultural associations—private organizations devoted to the improvement of food, for instance by giving prizes to those who develop new and more desirable varieties of produce. The plural *comices,* for the prize-giving association, threw off a singular, *comice,* which means, the prize. The name of the pear would thus become "the deanship of the prize," a less than felicitous expression, but one which at least approaches intelligibility.

A different explanation in the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes" throws light upon the relations between the French parish priest *(curé)* and his flock. It is socially commendable to help the parish priest, a respected but often humble member of the community, not over-endowed with worldly goods, by presenting him from time to time with a sample of one's produce: The housewife brings him a cake, the horticulturist a basket, say, of pears. But the parish priest does not stand high in the hierarchy; it would be quixotic to deprive oneself of really choice fruit for a curé who ought to be grateful for less. Hence, says the "Dictionnaire," a *poire de curé* is one which looks good to the eye (and is thus both presentable and acceptable) but may lack savor for the palate. But for someone of greater dignity, a dean, for instance, gifts must be selected with greater attention to quality; hence a really first-rate pear is *une poire de doyenné,* a pear fit for the deanery.

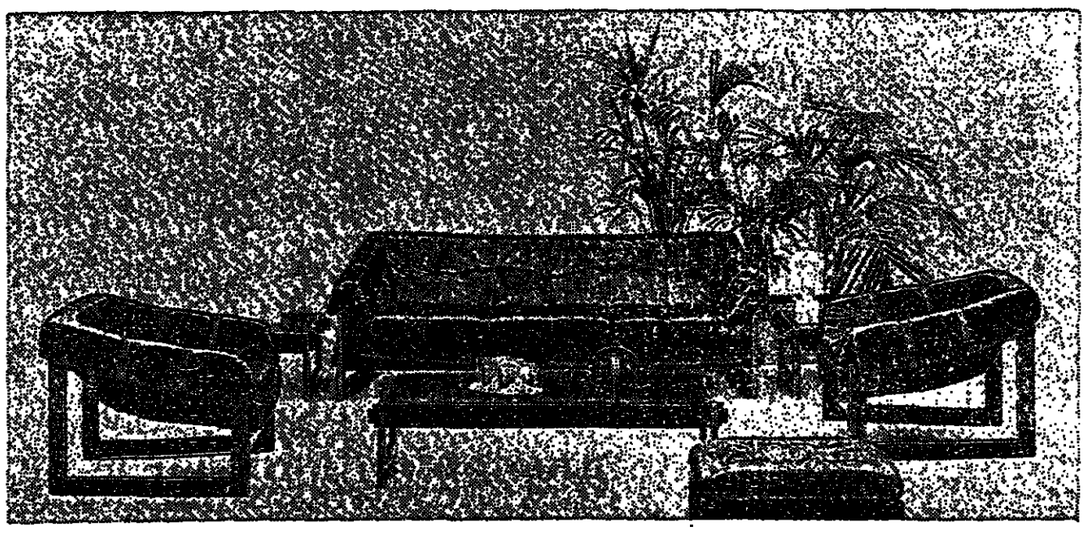
Before swallowing this explanation whole, let us remind ourselves that ever since 1640 (nearly four centuries after the word entered French in its meaning of "deanery" and "deanship"), the principal definition of *doyenné* has been, simply, a large fat soft juicy pear. Comice was given its name in a French province famous for its pears, Anjou. It was bestowed in 1849 on a prize-winning pear which had been developed in the orchards of the agricultural *comices* of Angers—a simple fact which had never come to the attention of the scores of anguished researchers who attempted to explain this name.

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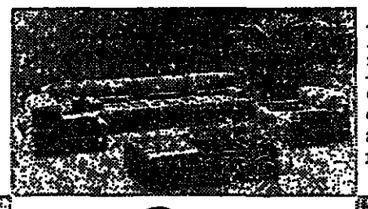
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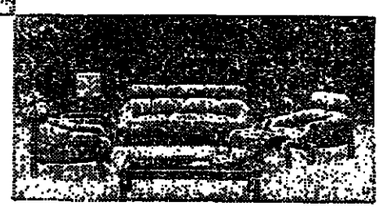
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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1975

U.K. Grants Oil Concerns Tax Break

British Gas Corp. Gets N. Sea Supplies

By John Urquhart

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—The government today announced a major concession to companies with gas fields in the British sector of the North Sea. The concession exempts from the government's planned petroleum revenue tax (PRT) all gas supplied to British Gas Corp. under contracts concluded with the state-enterprise by June 30, 1975.

The decision was welcomed by major oil companies. Clark Hiller, managing director of Conoco (U.K.) Exploration Co., said "this decision will relieve fears of one of our chief concerns about the future development of the North Sea gas fields."

An executive at another major oil company said it is "exactly the sort of concession we were hoping for."

The government's decision was announced by Edmund Dell, paymaster general, during a debate in the House of Commons standing committee on the government's taxation bill.

Mr. Dell said the decision on gas "is without prejudice" to the problem of tax policy for marginal oil fields in the North Sea. He said he hopes to announce the government's conclusions on marginal fields shortly.

Amoco had warned recently that the application of the PRT to North Sea gas fields "could slow down or even curtail" supplies from the fields. The group for which Amoco is operator says it currently produces a third of Britain's natural gas supply from the gas fields in the southern waters of the North Sea. Amoco is a unit of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

The companies have argued that even with an exemption from the tax, North Sea gas fields are only moderately profitable.

The companies are obliged to sell their output to British Gas Corp., which buys the gas at what the companies have long argued are discouragingly low prices.

The government plans to announce the rate of its petroleum revenue tax by the end of February, possibly earlier.

Some sources said the government is leaning toward a multirate tax, with a zero rate being applied to marginal oil fields. However, officials declined to comment.

Britain Sets Four-Year Plan To Reduce Payments Deficit

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—The government announced a four-year plan today to cut the nation's mounting balance-of-payments deficit.

An average growth rate of 3 per cent a year and a virtual standstill in the standard of living until 1979 is forecast in a White Paper on public expenditure, outlining the official policies of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government.

The prime target of attack is the massive balance-of-payments deficit, officially estimated at £7 billion for 1974.

The main weapon to be used is increased production to boost exports, the document says.

The government promises additional investment in industry and agriculture, and new measures in manpower training. But it projects the curtailment of subsidies to non-profitable nationalized industries, such as the railways and some public utilities. Cuts are also planned in food subsidies.

The White Paper says the cuts in subsidies will begin next year, dropping from the current £550 million to the "tentative figure" of £250 million.

"The government's intention to reduce dependence on imported sources of energy is reflected in significantly increased investment programs for coal and gas," the document says.

And by 1979 the crippling dependence on imported oil should abate, the report adds, as "we can look forward to meeting most of our own oil needs from domestic sources.

"This puts us in a position of great advantage compared with some other industrialized countries."

Government critics have expressed doubt, however, that original timetables for North Sea oil production will be met. They suggest self-sufficiency in oil will not come until the early 1980s.

Government energy-saving programs are to continue and electricity in particular is to be priced "realistically" to reduce demand and produce the capital needed for future investment.

The government pledges to protect living standards for elderly pensioners and the disabled, but warns of "increases in the taxation burden" for Britain's workforce to hold back any rise in the standard of living to below the expected acceleration in output.

"With present public expenditure programs, there would be virtually no room at all for growth in privately-financed consumption," it says.

It expects an annual increase in living standards of no more than between 0.4 to 1.7 per cent.

Arabs Ask U.S. To Give Approval Before Investing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary William Simon said today that oil-producing countries making investments in the United States have been clearing them with the government.

"They have contacted us and will continue to contact us, asking if there is something we would object to," Mr. Simon said.

Several senators and congressmen have recently expressed concern that wealthy oil-producing states could gain control of key industries in the United States.

Mr. Simon told a Senate subcommittee that the Treasury Department would take under consideration any questionable investment activities in the United States by countries belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

He said he favored "a free and open trading investment world." But there must be safeguards to protect national security, he added.

The secretary said the concept of national defense had recently grown to include economic and financial as well as military considerations.

Mr. Simon said OPEC countries had invested about $11 billion in the United States last year, of which about $1 billion was in property and stocks.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Austrian Firm Makes Plastic Tire

Austrian technicians have developed a plastic tire that they say can be mass-produced at a price two-thirds that of a normal rubber tire, has excellent road-holding qualities and increases driving safety by being virtually puncture-proof. "In about two weeks we will be in a position to launch prototype production of our polyurethane tire without inside tissue," says Heinz Geretsegger, one of the two managers of Polyair Maschinenbau, of Kittsee, Burgenland province. "We do not want to become a tire producer on a large scale. Our ultimate objective is to sell our know-how and equipment developed for the production of the first polyurethane tire," Mr. Geretsegger says, adding "we are in contact with a number of firms abroad."

Hoechst Plans Investment in U.K.

Hoechst U.K. Ltd. plans to spend up to £58 million over the next six years on new production capacity, chairman Norman Mischler reports. The program will start this year with planned spending of between £6 million and £8.5 million. Hoechst U.K. had a turnover last year of about £188 million. Group pretax profit is expected to be 10 per cent higher than the £5.9 million earned in 1973.

Rothschild Buys Bank

Banque Rothschild of Paris plans to exchange 7 per cent of its own stock and an unspecified amount of cash for a 70-per-cent stake in Discount Bank. The latter is a commercial bank with assets of about 1 billion French francs (about $232 million). There are no plans at present to merge the two banks, but a Rothschild spokesman says there will be a "close coordination." The seller of the Discount Bank and the new minority shareholder in Rothschild is Banque Occidentale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce, the merchant banking arm of Générale Occidentale, which is the holding company put together by British financier Jimmy Goldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith will join the Rothschild board of directors.

GM Sets More Output Cuts

General Motors is shutting down seven U.S. car assembly plants for one week beginning Monday and is temporarily laying off 15,505 production workers. Cutbacks at three of the plants are in line with the automaker's previously announced plans to sharply curtail first-quarter output because of declining sales. The other four plants had not been scheduled to be closed during the first quarter, an indication of potential further output reductions. GM has three car plants closed and 6,000 workers on layoff this week. Another 100,000 of the firm's 370,000 hourly employees are on open-ended furloughs. In addition, American Motors plans to lay off 3,000 workers for a week beginning Monday. The firm has 1,300 of its 23,000 workers on layoff this week. Nearly 78,000 of Ford's 176,000 hourly workers are jobless this week, and Chrysler has 63,000 of its 117,000 production employees on furlough.

U.S. and W. Germany Already Said to Clash

Western Nations Start Tough Talks on Oil

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The United States has begun a new round of difficult bargaining with Western industrial nations to intensify the consumer cooperation it feels is necessary before any meeting with oil-producing states.

At a series of meetings here this week and next, U.S. representatives will present Washington's latest thinking on financial and conservation planning and on promoting new energy sources.

Washington has set "solidarity" in all three areas as the condition for holding a producer-consumer conference, according to American sources in Paris.

A clash has already occurred between the United States and West Germany, European monetary sources reported, over one key financial element—how to raise money for a $25-billion mutual aid fund of the consumer nations to defray prospective oil payments deficits.

Boycott Threat

The Germans at one point threatened to boycott the meeting of a special committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, where the discussions are taking place, according to one qualified source.

American sources said they expected Assistant Secretary of State Tom Enders to attend a meeting next week in Paris of the International Energy Agency —a consumer cooperative body also formed under the umbrella of the OECD—to present proposals for an energy floor price.

The United States wants what would be in effect a minimum import price for energy to insure that necessarily large investments in alternative sources will not be jeopardized. High French officials have accused Americans of wanting to keep energy prices too high.

More Than the U.S.

Concerning consumer conservation of oil, Europeans are reported so far to have done more than the United States. And most countries here are fairly well along in developing programs to reduce dependence on imported oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

American officials have said that what the United States would like is harmonization of conservation goals.

Finance ministers of the major Western industrial nations approved the consumer solidarity fund—the so-called "safety net" proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—at a meeting in Washington two weeks ago. Details were left to the OECD committee to work out by early March.

Washington thinks Bonn's ideas are too favorable to the oil-producing states. Bonn considers Washington's ideas too inflationary.

Pool for Loans

Mr. Kissinger wants participating governments to contribute money directly into a pool that would be the source of loans to industrial countries in deficit.

The West Germans say this would just generate new money. They want the Bank for International Settlements, acting as agent for the industrial nations, to borrow needed funds in the marketplace. The loans would carry the guarantees of the participating countries.

Otmar Emminger, deputy governor of the Bundesbank, said in London Tuesday that the American plan involved "reshuffling" the reserves of industrial countries and that this "did not have much to do with the problems of how best to deal with the petrodollars."

Chase Prime Rate Cut to 9 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP).—Chase Manhattan Bank dropped its prime lending rate half a point to 9 per cent today.

The move comes on the heels of a statement yesterday by Walter Wriston, chairman of First National City Bank of New York, that Citibank could lower its prime rate to 9 1/4 per cent tomorrow.

The prime rate is the rate banks charge on loans to their most creditworthy commercial borrowers.

German Jobless Rate Hits 5% Level, the Highest in 15 Years

BONN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Unemployment in West Germany rose to 1,150,000 in January, about 5 per cent of the labor force and the highest jobless level in 15 years, the Finance Ministry said today.

There were 945,000 jobless in December, a rate of 4.2 per cent, up from about 800,000 unemployed, or 3.5 per cent, in November, the Federal Labor Office said early this month.

The current jobless rate of "about 5 per cent" reported by the Finance Ministry is the highest since the 5.7 per cent recorded in February, 1959, when 1.2 million Germans were out of work.

Finance Ministry State Secretary Karl Haehser said the higher than expected jobless rate necessitated an additional 3 billion deutsche marks in government expenditures for unemployment benefits.

Bonn Switches Policy

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government has switched domestic policy emphasis from battling inflation to heading off the record unemployment. West Germany's 7.5-per-cent inflation rate in 1974 was by far the lowest among Western industrialized nations.

Mr. Schmidt's government said yesterday its 1975 target would be to reduce unemployment to an annual average of 750,000, or about 3 per cent. But the government acknowledged that "seasonal factors" are likely to boost the jobless rate in the next few months before the expected turnaround.

To achieve greater employment, the government plans to cautiously stimulate the economy without provoking a new inflationary upsurge.

Tax relief measures which went into effect this month will boost consumer buying power and corporate investment totaling up to 13.3 billion DM.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Electric Power

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	1,316.0	996.5
Profits (millions) ...	186.9	182.6
Per Share	2.64	2.85

Celanese

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	459.0	424.0
Profits (millions)...	22.0	21.0
Per Share	1.47	1.36
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,923.0	1,609.0
Profits (millions)...	98.0*	81.0
Per Share	6.53*	5.35

*1974 net was reduced by $2.79 per share due to accounting changes.

Commonwealth Edison

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	1,459.6	1,266.2
Profits (millions)...	146.2	158.2
Per Share	2.88	3.16

Florida Power & Light

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	257.5	191.3
Profits (millions)...	35.4	28.1
Per Share	0.94	0.77
Year		
Revenue (millions).	951.1	714.0
Profits (millions)...	105.5	108.6
Per Share	3.76	3.09

Gulf Oil

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	4,500.0	3,000.0
Profits (millions)...	185.0	230.0
Per Share	0.94	1.18
Year		
Revenue (millions)	18,200.0	10,000.0
Profits (millions)...	1,065.0	800.0
Per Share	5.47	4.06

Mead

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	355.8	330.8
Profits (millions)..	14.9	13.2
Per Share	0.89	0.73

Middle South Utils.

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	831.5	658.4
Profits (millions)..	97.9	90.5
Per Share	2.21	2.09

Pet

Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	275.5	247.3
Profits (millions)...	7.3	7.2
Per Share	1.08	1.04
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	758.8	650.4
Profits (millions)...	17.9	15.3
Per Share	2.61	2.17

Northeast Utilities

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	653.3	489.8
Profits (millions)...	87.2	65.2
Per Share	1.85	1.42

Phelps Dodge

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	235.9	386.4
Profits (millions)...	24.8	34.5
Per Share	1.21	1.68
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,040.4	983.2
Profits (millions)...	131.7	109.0
Per Share	5.92	5.31

Phillips Petroleum

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	1,302.6	960.1
Profits (millions)...	84.5	86.7
Per Share	1.11	1.15
Year		
Revenue (millions).	5,105.7	3,073.5
Profits (millions)...	a429.7	a230.4
Per Share	a5.66	a3.05

a—Excluding extraordinary transactions.

Revere Copper & Brass

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	90.8	133.8
Profits (millions)...	1.4	3.0
Per Share	0.24	0.52
Year		
Revenue (millions).	517.5	492.5
Profits (millions)...	17.2	3.5
Per Share	3.04	0.42

Standard Oil Indiana

Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	2,600.0	1,900.0
Profits (millions)..	174.8	121.5
Per Share	1.19	0.87
Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	10,200.0	6,500.0
Profits (millions)..	970.3	511.2
Per Share	6.86	3.67

Westinghouse Electric

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	1,574.5	1,449.7
Profits (millions)...	—76.2*	33.6
Per Share		0.26
Year		
Revenue (millions).	5,798.5	5,101.1
Profits (millions)...	28.1	161.9
Per Share	0.31	1.82

*Loss

Winn-Dixie Stores

16 Weeks (Jan. 11)	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	904.2	767.7
Profits (millions)...	18.0	14.4
Per Share	0.68	0.71
28 Weeks		
Revenue (millions).	1,538.9	1,395.1
Profits (millions)...	30.9	22.6
Per Share	1.51	1.16

Saudi Drops Bid for Share In Calif. Bank

After Protest Campaign By Jewish Community

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (AP).—Adnan Khashoggi, one of the Arab world's leading private businessmen, abandoned today his $14-million attempt to buy one-third of a bank in San Jose, California.

The Saudi Arabian millionaire withdrew his bid in the face of heavy community opposition which had threatened the outcome of a meeting of the shareholders of First National Bank of San Jose tomorrow to vote on whether to accept his offer.

Mr. Khashoggi's withdrawal was the second setback in a week for Arab business trying to buy into American banking. Lebanese oil broker Ahmad Sarakbi said Tuesday he had given up in his attempt to buy control of Community National Bank of Pontiac, Michigan, after the Teamsters' union withdrew a $9-million loan commitment.

The latest rejection of Arab capital in the United States led one Beirut moneyman to say, "It is ironic that the very people being denied access for capital placement in America are those who in their own countries most admire the American system of free enterprise and wish to become tied to it."

No Bitterness

Reached by telephone at his Paris office, the 39-year-old California educated Mr. Khashoggi showed no bitterness over the failure of his bid.

"I don't consider it a setback," he said. "Maybe it is just as well it happened. People can now evaluate for themselves what is best for America ... we have to divorce emotion from business."

Mr. Khashoggi's bid ran into trouble after Jewish merchants in San Jose briefly considered boycotting the bank and the shops which subscribe to its credit card. San Jose Jewish community leader Donald Glaser issued a statement saying he was "concerned" about the Khashoggi investment proposal.

One of the bank's board members who opposed the Khashoggi move said it would harm the bank's interests. He claimed depositors would leave the bank.

In addition to other businesses in the United States, Mr. Khashoggi owns two other banks in California, Security National Bank and Bank of Contra Costa, both in Walnut Creek.

During the controversy over Mr. Khashoggi's share purchase attempt, California congressman Fortney Stark, who sold Mr. Khashoggi Security National Bank in 1973, said he was introducing legislation to restrict foreign control over U.S. banks.



AP.

Adnan Khashoggi

Burns Backs Tax Cut As Proposed by Ford

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns today endorsed President Ford's program of tax cuts, but warned Congress that over-stimulating the economy could cause a new round of inflation.

Mr. Burns, in prepared testimony for the House Ways and Means Committee, said the economy is "in the midst of a serious decline in business activity" and is likely to decline further in the immediate months ahead.

But he said that evidence is accumulating that the corrective forces needed to lay the basis for an upturn in economic activity are now under way.

But he added that a solid economic recovery "may well await evidence of greater progress in checking the relentless upward march of prices."

Public policy, Mr. Burns said, is now confronted with a most difficult problem: A stimulus to private spending is needed, he said, "but great care must be taken to avoid aggravating the underlying inflationary forces that have produced our present problems."

Program Is Right Mix

Mr. Ford's overall program, he said, is the right mix to minimize the inflationary effects of the proposed fiscal stimuli.

But he urged Congress to scrutinize federal expenditures with special care and to look for ways to hold federal spending below levels projected by Mr. Ford.

"I cannot emphasize strongly enough the need for moderation in our fiscal affairs at this critical time," Mr. Burns said.

He said cutting federal spending would improve the prospects for moderating the rate of inflation and would also bolster confidence of the people by indicating the clear intent of Congress to stick to a course of fiscal prudence.

Mr. Burns said he opposed a permanent tax reduction at this time and he hoped Congress would also oppose it.

He suggested that later on, when economic conditions had developed further, Congress might reconsider the question.

The Fed chairman added: "I agree that a significant temporary reduction in taxes is desirable because inflation has had the effect of raising the tax rates for both individuals and business firms. At a time like this, taxes should not be rising."

Mr. Burns said the Fed will expand the money supply at a moderate rate in the next 18 months, but will not release a new wave of inflation.

He said the money supply might not show any growth this month.

The money supply has recently increased at a 1.6-per-cent annual rate. In the week of Jan. 15—the latest for which data is available—the aggregate was $281.6 billion, against $283.7 billion at the start of the year.

Stocks Drop On Wall St. in Heavy Volume

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (IHT).—Prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange today in another day of heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.54 points to 636.42. The index had been up about 7 points earlier in the session, and was down 4.46 at 3 o'clock. Declining issues which had trailed the entire session until within the final half hour ended up outnumbering gains about 805 to 675.

Volume rose to 29.74 million shares from 27.41 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market started higher with the momentum of gains in previous sessions. They said this was stimulated by a cut in the prime rate by Chase Manhattan Bank.

A natural move to profit-taking set in, causing the market to start downward.

"The market is in an overextended phase," said one broker, "and a period of profit-taking gives it balance."

Another broker said many portfolio managers have taken advantage of the heavy trading to sell large blocks of stocks they want to get rid of. The pace of institutional activity was reflected in the large number of blocks traded which slightly outnumbered yesterday's 184 trades of 10,000 or more shares.

The 30 components making up the Dow Jones industrial average were mostly lower.

Westinghouse, which was the most actively traded issue of the day, fell 1 to 10 7/8. The company reported a 60-per-cent drop in fourth-quarter operating net.

Du Pont, which previously reported sharply lower fourth-quarter and year earnings, dropped 1 5/8 to 94 3/8.

Also lower in the blue chip list was Anaconda, off 1 3/4 to 15 5/8, Johns-Manville, 1 1/8 to 21 1/8, General Motors, 1 3/8 to 38 1/2, General Electric, 3/4 to 38 3/8 and Sears Roebuck, 3 7/8 to 60. Sears reported a January sales increase of only 0.6 per cent.

Telex closed at 1 3/8, down 2. The stock, which was the second most-active issue, resumed trading today for the first time since an appeals judge Friday overturned an anti-trust judgment against IBM, which today dropped 4 3/8 to 182 7/8.

Continental Can slipped 1 5/8 to 26 3/8 after reporting lower fourth-quarter net. The company also said its first-quarter net will not equal that of a year ago.

Upjohn dropped 1 7/8 to 30. Some of the company's antibiotic and diabetes drugs have been under criticism.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.57 to 73.42.

The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 30 5/8, down 1 1/4.

In Chicago farm commodity futures closed on a mostly lower tone on the Board of Trade.

While there was some bullish news that tended to bring support into the pits, it was never sustained enough to permit a strong gain.

Export Demand For W. German Tools Is Falling

FRANKFURT, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—Foreign orders for West German machine tools declined 7 per cent in December in real terms from a year earlier, while domestic orders dropped only 1 per cent, figures released today by the Machine Builders Association show.

The figures indicate a weakening of the foreign demand that compensated for a weak domestic market last year.

For the year as a whole, foreign orders rose 12 per cent in real terms, while domestic orders fell 10 per cent.

Association officials say that since October 1974 foreign demand has been trailing off and that machine makers are pinning their hopes for the future increasingly on the domestic market.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $878 million to $3.589 billion in the week ended Jan. 22, the Federal Reserve Board said. This was $565 million higher than the level for Eurodollar borrowings outstanding in the same week a year ago.

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January, 1975

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AKZO

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot., Ch'ge prev. Close
67¼	30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	14 104 55⅞ 52⅞ 55 + 2½
61¾	23¾	ACF In 2.60	9 33 41¾ 41⅛ 41¾+ ¼
14⅝	7	Acme Clev	6 35 9 8¾ 9 + ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	3 22 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
10⅝	7⅝	AdmEx .77e	19 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Addressog	527 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
17⅞	6½	AdvInv .30e	28 9⅞ 9 9⅝+ ⅛
31	15⅝	AetnaLf 1.08	7 418 24⅞ 24 24 — ½
13⅝	5⅝	Ahmans .20	4 55 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Aileen Inc	6 64 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
58	35⅞	AirPrd .20b	16 365 55½ 53⅞ 54¾+ ⅞
14⅞	10	Aircoinc .90	5 89 14¼ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
2⅝	1	AJ Industris	24 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
14	8⅝	Akzona 1.20	5 25 13⅞ 12¾ 13 + ⅛
15	7¼	Ala Gas 1.16	7 10 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ½
93¼	74	AlaP pf9.44	z100 89½ 89½ 89½+ 1½
103¾	69½	AlaP pf3.28	z20 79½ 79½ 79½+ ½
29⅝	5⅝	Alaska Intrs	57 11⅝ 10⅝ 10⅞— ⅛
24⅝	12⅞	Albanyln .60	5 115 17 16¾ 17 + ¼
31⅞	4	AlbertoC .36	19 12 6⅛ 6¼ 6¼
17¾	10	Albertsn .60	8 5 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅜
41	18¼	AlcanAl 1.40	5 1007 21¼ 19⅞ 19⅞
9⅝	6¼	AlcoStd .48	4 63 9 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
32⅞	12½	AlconLb .20	17 133 17⅝ 16½ 16¾+ ¼
7⅝	2	Alexdrs .10e	10 36 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞— ⅛
23½	2½	Alison Mtg	3 46 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
12½	6¼	AllegCp .45a	3 208 8⅝ 7¼ 8⅛+ ⅝
32¾	20¼	AlgLud 1.60	3 28 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
41	29⅞	AlgLud pf 3	1 34½ 34½ 34½+ ½
21½	10¾	AlgPw 1.52	9 449 18 16⅞ 17⅝— ½
9⅝	3⅝	AllenGrp .40	5 1 6 6 6 — ⅛
54⅝	23	AlldCh 1.80	6 183 33 32⅛ 32⅝+ ⅝
22⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	7 16 12¾ 12½ 12½
19⅞	11½	AlldProd 1	4 9 14½ 14¼ 14¼+ ¼
25⅝	15⅝	AlldStr 1.50	5 40 23 22 22 — ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Alld Supmkt	23 3½ 3¼ 3⅛— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	AllisChal .26	5 87 8⅛ 7⅞ 8
7⅛	3⅛	AllrtAut .55	6 51 6¼ 6 6⅛— ¼
17⅝	6⅞	Alpha Pl .72	4 8 9⅞ 9¼ 9⅛— ⅛
51¾	25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	7 342 34⅞ 33⅞ 33⅞— ⅛
35	21½	AmalSug 2a	2 23 31⅞ 31 31⅛— ½
52⅞	28¾	Amax 1.75	6 108 35⅞ 35⅛ 36⅛
129	77	Amax pf5.25	23 91½ 90 90 + ⅛
12	5⅞	AMBAC .50	4 33 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
5	2⅝	Amcord .24	4 6 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
22	11⅝	Amerce 1.20	4 6 16¾ 16½ 16¾+ ¼
39	25	Amrc pf2.60	2 31 30½ 31 + 1
40	12¾	A Hess .30b	2 374 17⅞ 16½ 16¾
89¼	39⅝	A Hes pf3.50	42 45¼ 44¾ 45⅛+ ⅝
16⅞	5⅝	AAirFilt .44	8 63 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Am Airlin	14 954 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	A Baker .20	5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
39¾	27¼	A Brnds 2.68	7 99 35⅞ 35½ 36⅛— ⅛
28⅞	19½	AmBdcst .80	6 209 19⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅞
9⅞	4½	AmBldM .36	5 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
31⅞	22½	A Can 2.30a	6 214 31⅛ 30¾ 31 + ⅛
23¾	18	A Can pf1.75	1 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅛
15	3⅛	AmCen Mtg	16 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝
23	12	A Chain 1.20	4 4 17¼ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
25	17⅛	A Cyan 1.50	7 302 24½ 23 23 — 1⅛
41	15	A DisTel .52	11 17 22 21⅛ 22 + ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	AmDualVt	29 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+ ⅛
27⅛	10⅝	AmElPw 2	7 483 16⅝ 16⅛ 16¼+ ⅛
7¼	2⅛	AFamily .24	4 33 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛
15	2⅝	AmFin .20	27 4½ 4⅛ 4½+ ⅛
25⅝	18½	AGIBd 1.98a	51 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
19¼	13	AGenCv 1.32	40 17⅞ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
16	7	A Gnins .60	4 141 10¾ 10⅛ 10⅝— ⅛
26⅝	16	A Gin pf1.80	39 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝
16⅞	7½	AmHoist .70	5 56 11⅝ 11 11⅛— ⅛
44⅞	26⅛	A Home .80	23 739 33½ 32¼ 32⅞+ ½
200	100	A Home pf 2	2 149 149 149 +48½
41⅝	18¾	AmHosp .30	26 322 33½ 32¼ 32⅞+ ⅞
8	1⅝	Am Invest	9 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	A Medicl .12	6 258 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
4½	1⅝	A Medicorp	85 195 2½ 2⅛ 2¼— ¼
10⅞	3⅛	AmMot .20e	5 427 5⅛ 5 5⅛
41⅝	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7 84 37¼ 35⅞ 37 — ⅜
7⅞	3	Am Seating	25 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
15⅛	5¼	AmShip .68	74 18 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝
27⅝	13	A Smelt 1.50	4 153 17 16½ 16⅝— ¼
15⅝	7⅛	AmStand .80	5 63 12½ 12¼ 12⅜— ⅛
59	37⅝	A Std pf4.75	16 47⅝ 47 47
10⅝	5⅛	AmSteril .28	10 224 9 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
34⅞	22⅝	AmStores 2	4 145 33⅞ 33⅛ 33⅞+ ⅝
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt	1146 13-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	9 1942 49 48⅛ 48⅝+ ⅛
60	44⅝	AmT&T pf 4	195 52⅝ 52⅛ 52⅛+ ⅛
47	39¼	ATT pfB3.74	19 45⅝ 45 45⅛+ ⅛
43½	32½	ATT pfA3.64	123 44½ 44⅛ 44⅛+ ⅛
10⅞	6¼	AWaWk .64	5 61 8⅝ 8¼ 8½
13½	10¾	AW4.1pf 1.43	z100 14¼ 14½ 14½— 1
13⅞	8½	Ameron .90	4 7 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
4⅞	2⅛	AmesD .10e	4 23 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞— ⅛
14⅞	9¼	Ametek 1	6 55 13⅝ 12¾ 12⅞
24	9	AMF In 1.24	7 499 14⅝ 13⅝ 14 + ⅜
22⅞	12½	Amfac Inc 1	4 36 18⅞ 18¼ 18¼— ⅝
45¾	20⅜	AMP Inc .37	23 168 28⅞ 27⅝ 28⅛— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Ampco .48a	3 5 8⅝ 8½ 8½
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	3 121 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅛+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Amrep Corp	3 31 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Amstar 2.10	2 58 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅞
47⅞	32	Amsted 3.20	5 50 45⅝ 45 45¼
11½	5	Amtel .32	4 38 7¼ 7 7¼+ ⅛
30	13⅝	Anacond 1e	3 463 17½ 15½ 15½— 1⅞
16⅝	12	AnchrH 1.08	6 37 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
27⅞	15⅝	AnderClay 1	5 30 24⅝ 23¾ 24⅝
9	3⅞	Angelica .12	7 95 7 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
21	11⅝	AnsulCo .62t	4 67 16⅞ 16 16 — ½
15⅝	9⅞	Apache .50	5 27 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ¼
15⅞	8⅝	ApcoOil .49t	3 37 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
3⅝	½	Apeco Corp	391 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
13	4¼	APL Corp 1	6 27 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
5⅛	⅞	Appild Mag	7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
101	46	ARA Sv 1.46	18 58 61¾ 61 61½+ 1
9⅝	5	ArcataN .36	5 44 8 7⅞ 8
23⅝	16½	ArcatN pf 2	1 22 22 22
24⅛	10⅞	ArchrD .25b	10 300 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Arctic Entr	15 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
11	2	Aristar	4 58 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
19¾	11⅝	ArizPSv 1.36	6 155 14⅛ 13¾ 13⅞
12⅛	4½	ArkBest .44	17 6 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	5 43 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ¼
4⅞	1	Arlen RltyD	75 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Armada Cp	4 19 6⅝ 6½ 6½
29⅝	18⅝	Armco 1.60a	4 579 29 28 28⅝+ ⅜
31⅛	22	Arm pf2.10	19 27⅞ 27½ 27⅝+ ⅜
32⅝	14⅝	ArmstCk .92	14 287 23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅛+ 1
22⅝	11⅝	Arm Ru 1.60	8 18 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	AroCorp 1	5 2 12⅝ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
13¾	5	ArvinInd .52	11 28 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞— ⅛
104⅞	52⅛	ASA 1.20e	99 66⅛ 65⅝ 65⅝+ ⅝
27⅝	15⅝	AshdOil 1.40	4 351 21 20⅝ 20⅝
31⅝	13⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	7 167 22⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	AsdSpg 1.40	5 9 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Athlone .40	3 60 7⅞ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
15	2⅛	Atlco 1.50e	4 72 5 4⅞ 5
20⅝	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6 38 16⅛ 16 16 — ¼
113¾	73	AtlRich 2.50	10 565 87½ 83⅞ 85⅛— 2⅛
52½	40	AtlRc pf3.75	260 47⅛ 47⅛ 47⅛— ½
191⅝	123¾	AtlRch pf 3	4 148⅝ 144⅞ 144⅞— 2⅛
74⅞	48	AtlRc pf2.80	87 53⅞ 57⅛ 57⅛— ⅝
2⅝	1	Atlas Corp	25 31 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛
7	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	4 41 5 4⅞ 5
85⅞	20⅝	AutDat .20e	20 101 36⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝— ¼
3½	1⅛	Autom Ind	51 3 2⅞ 2⅞
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	12 177 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅛— ⅛
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt	17 ⅞ 13-16 13-16+1-16
35⅝	9	AvcoCp pf	56 16⅝ 16⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
44	21⅛	AveryPd .38	16 54 28 27½ 28 + ¾
21½	4⅛	Avis Inc	6 87 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼— ¼
9⅝	4⅛	Avnetinc .30	3 116 6½ 5⅝ 5⅞— ⅛
65	18⅝	AvonPd 1.48	14 845 38⅝ 29½ 27⅞+ ½
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	14 36 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½— ⅛
		B	
37⅞	11½	BabckW .80	6 58 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅝
5⅛	2⅝	Bache .10e	457 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
19⅝	3⅛	Bakerln .20	6 105 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅛+ ⅛
43⅞	22½	BakerOil .37	17 24 34½ 34 34 — ⅜
14⅝	5	BaldDH .40a	4 14 7 7 7
14⅝	8¼	Ball Cp .60	6 2 12½ 12½ 12½+ ¼
25½	12½	BalGE 1.96	6 423 18⅞ 18⅝ 18½— ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	BanCal 1.34	10 3 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
36⅞	21⅝	Bandag Inc	21 112 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅛+ ½
5⅝	2	Bangr Punt	50 4⅝ 4½ 4½
36½	22	BkofNY 2.28	5 67 29¼ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅝
27¼	8⅝	Bk of Va .88	5 25 11¼ 11 11¼+ ⅛
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	6 352 40½ 39½ 39⅞+ 1⅞
34	16	BarbOil .80e	3 22¼ 22 22¼
24½	9⅝	BardCR .20	15 41 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
22¼	1⅝	Barnett Mtg	31 3⅝ 3¼ 3⅝
10¼	6	Basicinc .40	3 14 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
16¾	10⅝	BatesMf .20	3 14 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Bate Mf pf 1	7 19 18¾ 19 — ⅛
22¼	3⅝	Bathind .40	4 253 6½ 6 6⅛— ⅝
45	17⅝	BauschL .60	9 134 26 24⅝ 25 — ⅛
48⅝	24½	BaxtLab .19	32 335 37⅝ 36½ 36⅝— ¼
16½	13	BaySIG 1.88	5 11 16 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
6	3⅝	BaykClg .32	3 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
23⅝	10	Bearing .32	8 35 18 17½ 17½+ 1
23⅝	12⅛	BeatFds .72	11 376 19⅝ 18⅞ 19¼+ ¼
40	16	Beckmn .50	10 57 22⅝ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
40	20⅝	BectDick .40	19 33 32⅞ 32½ 32½— ½
18⅝	6⅝	BeechA .80b	5 49 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
24¼	16¼	Beker .28	6 364 18¼ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅝
18⅞	9½	BelcoP .50e	4 74 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅛— ⅛
18½	12	Belden 1.20	5 13 15⅛ 15 15 — ½
8½	4⅝	BeldHe .30b	6 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
25⅝	8⅝	Bell How .84	4 248 14⅝ 13⅝ 14 — ½
17⅝	11⅝	BemisCo 1	4 13 18 17 17 — ⅝
30⅛	20	Bendix 1.68	6 63 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
49½	31	Bendix pf 3	5 42½ 42 42 + ⅛
27⅝	11⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	6 220 19 18¼ 18⅞+ ⅝
67	37	Benef pf4.30	6 48⅞ 48⅛ 48⅛+ ⅞
20⅝	3⅛	BenSM 2.30e	3 13 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
6	2⅝	BengtB .07e	4 22 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
11⅛	1⅞	Berkey Pho	214 3⅛ 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
6	2⅛	Best Prod	7 326 6⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
36⅞	23½	BethStl 2	4 938 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅞+ ⅛
57⅝	34⅝	BgThre .60b	15 20 33⅛ 32½ 32⅛+ ⅛
41½	20	BlackDr .40	23 395 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅝+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅝	BlairJhn .48	11 18 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	BlissLau 1.10	4 5 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
14⅝	7	BlockHR .40	11 148 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
21⅝	12	BlueBell .80	6 102 19 18⅛ 18½
3½	1	Bobbie Brks	44 2 1⅞ 2 ⅛
20½	11⅝	Boeing .60a	5 329 17 16⅝ 16⅞+ ⅛
19	9⅝	BoiseCas .50	4 352 14⅞ 14⅛ 14⅝— ⅛
6⅞	3	Bond Ind	1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
20½	13⅞	BkMont 1.50	6 20 21½ 20¼ 21½+ 1⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Borden 1.30	9 527 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅞
22⅝	12½	BorWar 1.35	5 146 16⅝ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Bormans	7 24 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
27¼	14	BosEd 2.44	8 180 19⅞ 19¼ 19⅛+ ⅛
107½	65⅛	BosE pf8.88	z160 83 82 83 + 2
12½	4½	Braniff .20e	6 1770 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛— ⅛
47¼	29⅝	BriggS 1.60a	12 61 41⅝ 40½ 40⅝— ⅛
56⅝	30⅝	BristM 1.52	15 372 56 54⅞ 54⅝+ ⅛
38	25	BristM pf 2	9 37⅝ 37¼ 37⅛+ ⅝
14⅝	4½	BritPet .40e	2 1277 6⅝ 8 8 + ⅛
15⅝	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6 42 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
20⅞	11½	BklyUG 1.72	7 30 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Brown Co	2 7 11 10⅝ 10⅛+ ⅛
23¼	13⅞	BwnGp 1.60	7 26 17⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
10¼	4⅛	BwnShrp .20	6 11 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
13⅞	4⅛	BrwnFer .20	6 352 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 — 1⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Brunswk .40	5 639 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅝
28	8	BrushW .40	4 12 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
20⅝	3	BT Mf 1.45e	31 5⅛ 4⅝ 5⅛+ ⅛
46½	19	BucyErie 1	16 258 37½ 36⅛ 36⅛+ ⅛
12½	7	BuddCo .80	6 69 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	BudCa pf.60	2 5 5 5
20⅞	11	ButfFor 1.20	14 4 15 14½ 14½— ⅝
13	6⅝	BulovaW .70	6 24 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
21⅞	19½	BunkHil 1.92	26 21¼ 21 21⅛
8⅝	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	10 40 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50	10 13⅛ 13 13
26½	13⅝	BurlInd 1.20	6 50 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼
49⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6 273 42¼ 41 41⅛— ⅛
7⅝	6¼	BurlNo pf.55	1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
25¼	10⅛	Burndy .78	7 11 18¼ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
113	61⅛	Burrghs .60	20 383 72⅝ 71⅝ 71⅝+ ¼
		C	
26⅞	2⅝	CabCb For	3 59 5½ 5¼ 5⅜+ ⅛
29¾	14	Cabot Cp .92	4 25 19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅝— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Cadence Ind	1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Caesars Wrl	5 53 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
4½	1⅞	Cal Financ	8 104 3½ 3¼ 3⅛— ⅛
21	12⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7 20 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
20¼	6¼	Callahn .15r	9 21 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	1⅛	Camrn Brn	26 2⅝ 2½ 2½
47⅛	19⅝	CamRL .60a	17 110 29⅛ 28½ 28⅝
37⅝	22¼	CamSp 1.24	13 106 33⅞ 33⅛ 33⅛— ½
18⅝	10⅝	CdnPac .86e	7 51 16⅝ 16 16 — ⅛
13¼	6⅞	CanalR 1.10	8 14 10½ 10½ 10½
37¼	16¾	CapCit Com	10 50 29¼ 27½ 28¾+ 1½
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .34	14 40 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
21	1¼	Caplt Mtg	16 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
43½	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5 27 33⅛ 33½ 33⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Carling OKe	6 2½ 2⅛ 2½+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	Carlisle .88	4 6 12½ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5	z20 59½ 58½ 59½+ 1
9½	4⅛	CaroFrg .40	4 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ¼
23⅛	10½	CaroPw 1.60	7 353 16 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
31½	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4 53 21 20½ 20½— ½
17	6	CarrCp .52	28 97 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
14⅝	8½	CarrGn .80e	8 11½ 11 11½+ ⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	10 25 21 20⅝ 21 + 1
52	22	CartHw pf 2	7 36½ 35¼ 36⅛+ ⅝
9⅝	4½	CartWall .40	10 104 8⅛ 7⅞ 8
11	6	CascNGs .92	7 10 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
17⅞	10	CastlCk .80b	5 32 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
69⅞	35⅞	CaterTr 1.80	14 433 58⅛ 57⅛ 57⅛— ⅝
2⅛	¼	Cavngh Cm	44 ¾ 11-16 ¾
40⅛	25	CBS 1.46	10 517 36⅞ 35⅝ 36¼
27½	17½	CBS pf 1	3 25⅛ 25⅛ 25½
2⅝	⅝	CCI Corp	21 1⅛ 1⅛ 1½
17	11⅝	Ceco Cp 1.15	5 9 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4 236 29 27⅝ 27⅞— 1⅝
55¼	40	Celn pfA4.50	1 46 46 46 + 1
15⅞	3¼	Cencoinc .20	428 5 4½ 4⅞
19	4	Centex .12	8 112 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞—
21⅞	11	CenHud 1.72	7 15 16½ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
20⅞	10	CenIllLt 1.60	8 70 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
26⅝	23¼	CnILt pf2.87	z2200 26⅞ 26½ 26⅞+ ⅝
15⅝	8⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	9 69 13 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
17¾	11⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8 30 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛
17⅝	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	8 124 12⅝ 12 12⅛
17¾	16⅝	CenSoW 1.16	9 182 16¼ 5⅝ 5⅝—
23⅝	9⅝	CenSoya .60	7 136 13⅛ 12½ 12⅝— ⅝
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	9 71 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛—
12½	6½	Centrn Dat	6 163 9½ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	Cerro 1.20	3 45 13⅝ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
19⅝	6½	Cert-teed .60	13 27 10 9¾ 10 + ⅛
19	11⅝	CessnaAir 1	5 66 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
20⅞	9⅝	Champint 1	4 119 14⅝ 13⅝ 13⅞— ⅛
22	11½	Chml pf1.20	63 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	8 494 10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅛
17	7	Chance .60	9 62 16⅝ 16 16 — ½
35½	12¼	Charir 1.35e	2 36 21½ 20⅝ 21⅝+ ⅞
30⅛	18	Charir NY 2	5 67 24⅝ 23½ 24⅛— ⅛
10¼	7	ChaseFd .72	301 9⅛ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
56½	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6 354 36⅛ 35⅛ 35⅞+ 1
42⅛	3⅞	ChaseMn Tr	531 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Chelsea .40	3 10 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
26⅞	13⅝	Chemin 1.10	5 138 24⅛ 23⅛ 23⅞— ⅛
47⅞	27⅝	ChmNY 2.55	6 131 39⅛ 38 38⅛
36⅞	25½	CheVa 1.80	4 14 32⅞ 31¼ 31⅛— ⅛
67⅞	26⅝	Chesbg 1.24	17 172 46⅛ 45½ 46 + 1
32½	25¼	Chessie 2.10	6 614 31⅛ 30⅝ 30¾— ½
14⅞	9½	ChiEasll .65	5 6 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	2 35 6⅞ 6½ 6½— ⅛
16¾	9	ChiMilw pf	2 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
33½	19⅞	ChiPneuT 2	7 23 25⅛ 25 25⅛
13⅞	7	ChiRkl Pac	28 10 9⅝ 10 + ½
6	1⅞	ChkFull .12r	2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Chris Craft	35 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝—
11⅝	3⅛	ChCft cvpf	3 7 7 7 —
13⅛	7⅝	Chromal .70	4 77 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛
64¼	46¼	Chroma pf 5	5 52⅛ 51 52 + 1⅛
20⅛	7	Chryslr 1.40	6 026 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
6⅞	1	Chrysler wt	69 2⅛ 2 2 —
14¼	⅛	CI Mtg Gp	59 3 2¾ 3 + ⅛
11⅛	2	CI Rlt Inv	15 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
23¼	13⅞	CinnGE 1.64	9 255 18⅛ 17⅞ 18 — ⅛
114	92¼	CinG pf9.52	z100 100½ 100½ 100½
102	92¼	CinG pf9.28	z160 100¼ 100¼ 100¼+ 1⅛
95½	71	CinG pf7.44	z50 81 81 81 + ½
36⅛	13⅞	CinMila 1.40	5 56 18⅝ 17¾ 17¾— ⅛
43½	23⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8 120 35½ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅝
44⅝	20⅞	Citicorp .80	4 1572 35⅝ 34⅛ 34⅝
62⅛	32⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	6 136 43⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛+ ⅝
31¾	2	CitzSo 1.97e	6 745 5⅞ 5 5⅛— ⅝
14	1	Citizns Mtg	4 23 3¼ 3 3 — ⅛
14	4⅝	Citylnvst .66	5 244 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅞— ¼
2	5-16	City Inv wt	21 13-16 ¾ 13-16—1-16
56¼	11⅛	Cityln pf B2	47 17 16⅝ 16½— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	City Strs	5 2⅛ 2½ 2⅛
46½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	5 75 27½ 27 27 — ½
21½	6⅛	ClarkOil .50	2 31 9⅞ 9½ 9½— ⅛
5	2⅝	CLC Am .20	3 37 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
82½	50⅛	ClvClf 2.60a	1 45 77 76⅛ 77 + 1
33⅛	20⅛	ClvElIll 2.48	7 235 27⅞ 27½ 27½
111¼	104	ClevEl pf 12	z200 111½ 111⅛ 111½+ ⅛
14½	11⅛	vlClev Pllt	280 14 14 14
14⅛	5½	ClorcxCo .52	9 344 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅛— ½
7⅝	2½	CluetPea .30	7 130 4⅝ 4 4⅛— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	CluetP pf 1	8 9 8⅝ 9 + ½
27⅛	5⅝	CMIInv Cp	4 585 10⅝ 9⅛ 10¼+ ⅝
11⅛	2⅝	CNA Finl	411 4⅛ 3⅞ 4
15⅛	5⅛	CNA pfA1.10	84 8⅞ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	CNA I 1.06a	12 11⅛ 11⅛ 11½
8⅛	3-32	CNA Larw	29 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
20	4⅛	CNAL pf2.10	6 10⅛ 10½ 10½— ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	3 621 8⅝ 7¼ 8 — ¼
23⅛	14⅛	CstSG pf1.83	9 19½ 19½ 19½—
18⅛	10¼	CstSG pf1.19	4 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
127⅛	44⅝	CocaCol 2.13	16 609 67⅞ 66½ 66⅞+ ⅞
11⅝	3½	CocaBtlg .40	11 108 6⅛ 5½ 5⅞— ⅛
13⅛	5	CaldwBk .36	5 10 8¼ 7⅞ 8 — ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Coleco Ind	93 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
30⅛	15⅝	ColgPal .68	7 514 25½ 24⅝ 25 + ⅛
9⅛	3½	CollinAik .40	5 110 5⅝ 5 5 — ⅛
10½	1⅝	Collins Fd	7 18 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ⅛
57⅞	12⅝	ColPenn .40	14 142 31⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅝
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.25	7 43 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
22⅛	15⅛	ColtInd 2	3 401 28⅛ 27⅝ 28
50½	40	Colt pf4.25	5 48⅞ 48⅛ 48⅞+ ⅞
20	16	Colt pf1.60	7 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
29⅛	15½	ColGas 2.06	8 145 25⅛ 24⅞ 24⅞+ ⅛
53	46	ColuGas pf	15 53⅛ 53 53⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Colum Pict	111 3⅞ 3½ 3⅝— ⅛
25⅛	12	ColSOh 1.96	8 102 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅛
25	1⅝	Colwel Mtg	21 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
13	4⅞	Combd Com	6 41 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
106¼	21⅞	CombE 1.80	8 199 34⅝ 33 33⅞— ⅜
37¼	14⅞	ComSol 1.40	6 17 33 32⅛ 32⅝— ⅝
30⅝	19⅝	ComwE 2.30	9 517 25⅝ 24⅞ 25¼— ½
19⅛	6⅞	ComEdA wt	1 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞—
97½	77½	ComE pf8.40	1 86 86 86 + ⅛
28	25⅝	ComE pf2.87	65 27⅞ 27⅞ 27⅞
25¾	17	ComwE pf2	8 21 20⅞ 21 + ½
24	16	ComE pf1.90	10 21 21 21 + ⅛
20½	14⅛	ComE pf1.42	15 17⅞ 17⅛ 17⅞+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅛	ComwO .22r	3 85 6⅝ 6 6⅛—
27⅛	12⅛	ComO pf1.72	4 15½ 15½ 15⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Compu Sci	3 105 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
40⅞	22¼	Comsat 1	8 229 33⅞ 32⅛ 33⅛+ 1⅛
10½	3	ConAgra	12 4⅛ 4 4 + ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	ConeM 1.20a	4 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
20¼	8½	ConnM 1.60	9 22 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
21⅞	9⅞	Conrac .60	7 16 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
21⅛	6	ConEd .25e	4 955 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
71	34¼	ConEd pf 6	13 53⅛ 52⅛ 53⅛+ 1⅛
58	28½	ConEd pf 5	7 43 43 43 —
54½	28½	CnE pfC4.65	z100 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛—
24⅞	10½	ConFds 1.25	7 382 15⅝ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
70⅛	40⅛	ConF pf4.50	3 51⅝ 51 51 — ¼
20⅛	8⅛	ConFrgt .70	6 16 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
26⅝	16⅛	ConNGs 2.18	9 155 24½ 24⅛ 24⅛—
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	10 343 15 14⅝ 14½ —⅛
95½	50	CnPw pf7.72	z500 62 62 62 + 1
93	55	CnPw pf7.68	z150 60½ 60 60 + 1
94½	47½	CnPw pf7.45	z300 60 59 60 + 1
58	46½	ConPow pf 6	36 57⅛ 57⅛ 57⅛— ⅛
53	29⅝	CnPw pf4.50	z10 38 38 38 — 1
52½	30	CnPw pf4.16	z180 34 33 33 — 1
8⅛	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	6 635 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	20	ConCan 1.80	6 398 23 26½ 26⅛— 1½
11	6¾	ContCop .80	2 70 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
41⅞	23⅛	ContCp 2.60	9 233 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝+ ⅛
45	25¼	CtlC pfA2.50	3 37 38⅛ 38⅛+ ⅛
57½	23⅛	ContlCp 2.20	7 77 37 36⅛ 37 + 1
14⅛	6⅛	CtnlIP 1.45e	197 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
15⅛	1⅛	Contll Rlty	39 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅛	⅝	ContMtg .38e	227 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
58½	29	ContOil 2	5 454 45⅛ 44 46⅛— ⅛
19	9⅛	ContTele 1	8 232 12 11⅛ 12 + ⅛
39½	9½	Control Dat	7 685 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅝+ ⅛
52	35	CnDt pf4.50	z40 43 43 43 + 1½
28	19⅝	Conwood 2	7 5 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝— ⅛
8⅝	1⅛	CookUn .39r	5 55 2⅛ 2½ 2½— ⅛
46⅝	20½	CoopInd 1.04	6 131 31¼ 30½ 30⅝— ⅛
8½	3⅝	Cooper Lab	33 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14½	5	CoopTR .60	5 4 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
15	9⅝	CopT pf1.25	1 12½ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Copelnd .60	9 13 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
34⅞	15½	CoppRg .50a	3 38 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅝— 1⅛
27⅝	18	CopwCp 1.80	4 40 24⅝ 24 24⅛+ ⅝
3⅛	1	Cordura Cp	10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
90¼	35	CornG 1.12a	14 261 40⅝ 39⅛ 39⅞— ⅝
14⅝	2⅛	CornwlE .40	12 2 4 4 4
23⅛	1⅛	Cousins Mtg	41 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Cowles .20	8 18 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
19⅝	9	CoxBdct .40	7 60 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
37⅞	23⅝	CPC Intl 2	10 165 37⅛ 36⅞ 37 — ⅛
34	15⅛	Crane 1.40b	3 199 34⅛ 33⅝ 34 + ⅝
7⅛	3⅝	CreditF .42	8 35 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
25⅛	13¼	CrockN 1.66	8 105 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
12½	6⅛	CrompK .80	5 27 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
20⅝	11¼	CrouHin .70	8 20 16½ 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅛
23	13⅝	Crown Cork	10 283 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
39⅛	19¼	CrwZll 1.80a	6 163 29⅞ 28⅝ 27
66	51½	CrnZ pf4.20	210 54 54 54 — 1
13⅝	6⅛	CTSCp .50	5 110 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
13	5	Culligan .40	6 28 7 6⅞ 7
37⅝	11⅛	CumEng 1a	5 85 18 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Curinc 1.08e	22 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	5	CurtisW .40e	7 119 8⅛ 8 8
27	15⅛	CurtWr A 2a	1 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
31	16⅝	CutlerH 1.60	5 82 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2 92 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅞+ ⅛
45⅛	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	5 5 25 24½ 25 + ⅛
		D	
41½	6	Damon .20	11 170 12½ 11⅛ 11⅞— ⅝
9⅝	4	DanRiv .40	3 56 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
25½	14	DanaCp 1.36	4 10 19½ 19¼ 19⅛+ ⅛
23½	10¼	DartInd .60b	6 202 20⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
29	18⅝	DartInd pf 2	25 25⅝ 24¼ 25 + ⅝
39	8⅝	Data Genl	10 507 14⅝ 13⅝ 13⅞— ⅛
15⅝	10	Dayco 1.14	6 9 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
5⅛	1	Daylin Inc	116 1⅛ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
12	6⅛	DaytHud .60	5 101 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	DaytPL 1.66	8 83 15⅝ 15 15⅛— ⅛
109	100	DPL pf 12.50	z250 110 109⅞ 110 + 1
8½	4⅛	DeanWit .40	17 42 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
53⅞	27⅝	Deere 1.80	7 366 40⅝ 38⅞ 39 — ⅝
15⅛	7⅛	DelmaP 1.20	6 126 11⅛ 10⅞ 11
24⅝	16	DeMon 1.30	6 107 24⅝ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
58⅞	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	7 1015 32⅛ 30⅝ 31 + ⅛
8	1⅝	Deltec Intl	7 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Deltona Crp	13 100 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
22½	10¼	DennMfg .90	4 64 16 15 15⅛— ⅛
19	10¼	DennMf pf 1	1 12½ 12½ 12½
13⅞	5⅝	Dennys .12a	8 461 10¼ 9½ 9¾+ ⅛
29½	20¼	Dentsply .80	14 54 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝—
25	4½	eseret Ph	16 71 9⅛ 8⅝ 8⅝—
18⅝	4	DeSoto .60	5 32 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛—
18	7⅛	DetEdis 1.40	8 141 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛—
113	61½	Det E pf9.32	z70 82 82 82 + 1½
90	49	Det E pf7.36	z50 61 61 61 + 1
70	41⅛	Det E pf5.50	2 50⅛ 50 50
10⅝	7⅝	Dexter .36	7 6 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Diel Finl .54	7 20 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝—
31¼	20½	Diamint 2	6 93 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛—
29⅝	20½	DiamSh 1.40	4 247 26⅛ 25⅝ 25⅞+ ⅛
35⅛	5⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2	30 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
16⅝	12	Dia pf D1.20	20 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛—
17½	6⅛	DickAB .52	4 29 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
12½	6	Dictaphn .60	7 69 10⅛ 10 10 + ⅛
39⅝	11	Diebold .40b	10 86 19⅝ 18½ 19⅛+ 1
9½	3	DiGiorgo .33	11 82 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
122¼	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	17 359 6½ 65⅛ 65⅛—
8	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5 153 7⅛ 6⅛ 6⅞+ ⅛
34	17½	Dillngm pf 2	4 21 20 21 + 1½
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	11 7 27⅝ 27 27⅝+ ⅛
64½	16⅝	Disney .12b	18 514 30 28⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	4½	Disston .12	4 45 7½ 6⅛ 7 — ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Diversfd In	9 254 1⅝ 15 1⅝—
17¼	13-16	DivMt 1.56e	56 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛—
2⅞	6⅛	DrPepper .30	18 419 10 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
64½	31⅝	DomeM.80a	10 64 47 45⅛ 46½—
5⅛	2	DonLufJ .10	14 3⅛ 3⅛ 3½
24⅝	15⅝	Donnelly.56	12 182 23⅛ 22½ 23⅛+ 1
11	7⅛	DoricCp .20	4 24 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛—
8½	4⅛	DorOlIv .10e	5 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Dorsey .10	4 15 5⅝ 5⅝ 5½—
41¼	24⅝	Dover 1.20	6 4 31 31 31 — ¼
70	49⅞	DowCh 1.40	11 573 62⅞ 61¼ 61⅝—
4⅛	2⅝	DPF Inc	2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—
48	26⅝	Dravo 1.60	7 25 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	33	Dresser 1.40	10 93 44⅛ 43⅝ 44⅛+ ⅛
70⅝	35½	Dres pf 2.20	83 45⅛ 45 45⅛—
63⅝	32	Dresr pfB 2	9 40⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝—
19⅛	12½	DrexBd 1.44	8 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Dreyfus .55e	9 65 6⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
20⅛	10	Duk Pw 1.40	8 441 14⅛ 13⅝ 14
105⅛	70⅛	Duke pf8.70	z200 83 81⅛ 82 + 2½
94	62	Duke pf7.80	z20 72½ 72½ 72½+ ½
84½	54	Duke pf6.75	4 70½ 68⅞ 68⅞+ ⅛
35	13⅝	DunBrad .96	16 285 24⅛ 24 24 + ⅛
4⅛	1	Duplan Cp	36 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
179	84⅝	duPont 5.50e	12 683 96⅝ 93⅞ 94⅞— 1⅛
66⅝	50	duPnt pf4.50	2 57⅛ 57⅛ 57⅛+ ⅛
51⅝	42	duPnt pf3.50	2 47 47 47
21⅞	1	DuqLt 1.72	7 254 16⅝ 15⅝ 15⅞— ⅛
99½	68	Duqn pf7.20	z180 77 74 77 + 3
27	19	Dq 4.1pf2 07	z20 22 22 22 + ⅛
27	19	DuqLt 4pf 2	z20 22 22 22 — ⅛
27	24	DuqL pf2.75	z120 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	4 21 8⅛ 8 8 + ⅛
		E	
22½	16	EaglPic 1.04	4 14 18 17⅞ 17⅛— ⅛
11¼	7	EascoCp .50	4 12 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	EastAir Lin	15 383 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛—
30⅞	12½	EastGs .45e	6 273 29½ 28⅝ 28⅞— 1
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	10 33 12⅝ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
117½	57⅝	EasKd 1.56a	20 1011 74 72⅛ 72⅝+ ⅛
31	18	Eaton 1.80	5 92 26 24⅝ 24⅞— ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	Eaton pf1.19	1 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛—
34	15	Echlin .38	14 19 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
26⅞	10	Eckrdk .30	14 838 18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝—
16⅛	5	Eckd NC .28	8 6 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
25	16⅝	EdisBro 1.32	6 1 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
19⅞	7	EG&G .12	12 77 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅛—
3½	¾	Elect Assoc	13 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
25⅝	10⅝	EDS .25e	10 27 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
4⅛	1	El Mem Mg	3 25 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ElMM pf 1k	4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅛
4⅞	2	Elixir Ind	8 70 3½ 3¼ 3⅛+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	ElPasoCo 1	4 17 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝— ⅛
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	6 17 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝—
45⅝	20⅝	EmerEl .70	17 297 29 29⅛ 28⅝+ ⅛
59½	24	EmeryA .96	22 128 34⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛—
10½	6⅛	Emeryin .34	6 4 9½ 9⅛ 9½+ ⅛
22	14⅛	Emhrt 1.30b	5 24 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
3	1⅛	EMI Lt 13e	6 16 2½ 2⅛ 2½ + 1⅛
16⅝	9⅝	EmpDE 1.28	8 7 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
14⅝	5⅛	EmpFin 57t	12 38 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛
13	4⅛	Empire Gas	2 54 5⅝ 5½ 5⅛+ ⅛
21⅝	12⅛	EnglhM .80a	5 365 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝—
7	4⅛	EnnisBu .32	5 11 5⅛ 5½ 5½
20	12½	Enlex 1.20	6 7 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
35	7⅝	Envirotech	8 241 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅛+ 1⅛
16	7	Equimrk .88	5 5 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
32¼	20⅝	EquitGs 2.40	6 x16 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅛+ ⅛
22⅝	10	EqutLf 1.89e	8 98 15⅝ 14⅝ 15
34	21⅝	Esmark 1.40	5 110 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Esquire .32	3 4 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛—
5⅛	2⅛	Esterline .30	7 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
30	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4 182 30½ 29⅝ 29⅞+ ⅛
40⅝	26	Ethyl pf2.40	10 43 41 42⅛+ 2
13⅛	2	Evans Prod	1464 4⅛ 3⅝ 4⅛+ ⅛
18⅛	9½	ExCellO 1	5 118 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Excelsr 1.68a	8 19⅛ 19 19⅛— ⅛
97⅝	54⅝	ExxonCp 5e	5 900 75 73⅛ 73⅞— ⅝
		F	
10⅝	4⅝	Fabrge .40	4 69 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
64	16⅛	FairCam .80	5 572 25⅝ 24⅛ 24⅞+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Fairlnd .30	7 22 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
10⅝	6	FairmtF .60	6 3 9 9 9
3½	1⅛	FalstafBrw	21 2⅛ 2 2⅛
12⅛	6½	Fansteel .40	4 11 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	FarWtF .44e	8 29 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛
12	3½	Farah Mfg	124 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝
14⅝	2½	Fedders Cp	157 4⅝ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
22½	10⅝	FedMog 1.80	7 16 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	FedNMt .68	8 1198 18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅛— ⅛
22⅛	15	FedPap 1.50	3 19 20 19⅝ 19⅝—
16¼	12⅛	FPap pf1.20	105 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
8	3⅝	FedSign .30	4 8 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
37½	20⅝	FedDSt 1.16	16 324 34⅝ 33⅝ 33⅛+ ⅛
25	13⅝	FerroCp 1	6 239 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
19	9⅝	Fibrebrd .90	38 33 11⅝ 11 11⅝—
5⅛	2	Fidelity Fin	6 23 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛—
10⅛	9-16	Fld Mtg Inv	39 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅝—
36⅛	22⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6 2 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
18½	6⅛	FieldcrMil 1	4 17 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛—
12⅞	5⅛	FiltrolCp .60	4 11 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅛—
15⅛	5½	FinlFed .60t	5 125 11⅝ 10⅝ 11 + 1⅛
20	10¼	Firestn 1.10	6 86 17½ 17 17 — ⅛
16¼	5	FstChar .37t	9 954 12⅝ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
39	15	FstChic .90	8 93 22⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—
60	26½	FstIntBnc 1	13 65 40⅝ 40 40⅛+ ⅛
19⅝	14½	FstMiss .24	3 1109 14⅝ 12⅝ 14⅛
10⅛	½	FstMtg Inv	1102 1⅛ ¾ 1⅛—
48½	21⅝	FstNBo 1.88	6 25 29 28⅛ 28⅛—
28	18⅛	FstNStBn 2	6 14 22 21⅛ 21⅛—
45	12	FstPa 1.32	7 128 19⅛ 18½ 18⅛— ⅛
16	2⅝	FPaMt 1.95e	5 11 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
11⅞	5⅝	FstUnR .96b	11 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
10⅞	4	FstVaB .45e	9 10 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
34⅛	10	FWisCp 1.76	13 46 14⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝
58	14	FischM 1.70	9 18 30 29⅛ 29⅞+ ⅛
15⅝	6½	FishFds .40	6 121 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	FishrScl .20	10 29 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
11	3⅝	FleetEnt .24	27 103 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝—
11⅞	6⅛	Fleming .70	7 68 12⅛ 11⅝ 12⅛+ ⅛
14⅛	6½	Flexvan .42t	4 98 9⅛ 8⅝ 8⅞—
19½	9⅛	Flintkot 1.16	6 55 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
32	14⅛	FlaE Coast	7 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—
14	7⅛	FlaGas .80	4 88 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝—
30½	10⅝	FlaPow 1.95	7 105 18⅛ 17⅛ 17⅞—
29⅛	13½	FlaPwL 1.36	7 463 19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
34⅛	17½	FlaStl 1.50	3 13 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ½
37½	15	FluorCp .28	10 778 20⅝ 18⅛ 18½— 1
21¼	9	FMC .92	4 108 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅛
35	21½	FMC pf2.25	5 27 27 27 — ⅝
9	3⅛	Fd Fair .20	4 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
11⅛	5⅛	FooteCB .80	9 38 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—
54⅝	28⅝	FordM 3.20	9 412 37⅛ 36⅝ 37⅛—
14⅝	9⅛	ForMcK .85	4 265 13½ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
26	17½	FMK pf1.80	8 24 23 24 + 1
17	10½	FtDea 1.24a	35 15⅝ 15 15 — ⅛
21¼	12	FtHowP .40	13 71 17 16⅝ 16⅝—
64½	13	FosterWhl 1	6 84 20⅛ 19¼ 19⅞—
16⅛	18⅛	Foxboro .60	12 40 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
20	10	FrnkIrM .40	18 377 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	FreepM 1.60	5 110 25⅛ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
25⅞	13	Frueht 1.80	5 148 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ⅞
10⅝	2⅝	Fuqua Ind	3 105 5⅛ 5 5⅛
		G	
14	7⅛	GenBanc .80	5 6 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
9	2	GableInd 1t	4 40 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ½
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	2 93 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
11⅛	6	GAF Cp .52	6 157 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	GAF pf 1.20	6 16 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
33⅛	17	GamSk 1.40	4 402 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛—
30	18	GamS pf1.75	1 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞—
38⅛	19⅛	Gannett .44	18 57 23 22⅛ 22⅛—
34⅝	14⅝	GardDen .76	14 94 22 27½ 27⅛+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Gartinkl .96	6 13 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
17⅝	11½	Garlock .88	5 x4 14⅛ 14 14 + ⅛
14	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7 13 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Gateway In	2 30 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	GCA Corp	4 55 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Gemini Cap	22 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—
15	6⅝	GnAlnv .24e	31 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
50⅝	27⅝	GnAOll .80b	9 31 40⅛ 40 40 — 1½
65	22⅛	GATran 1.80	7 49 31½ 30⅛ 31 — ⅛
80	33	GATn pf2.50	2 41 41 41 — 1
10⅛	6⅛	GnCable .64	5 76 8⅞ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	7 7 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	G Cinema .44	7 65 14 13⅛ 13½—
7⅛	2⅛	Gen Develpt	4 18 4⅛ 4½ 4⅝— ⅛
28⅝	13⅛	Gen Dynam	6 111 25½ 24⅛ 24⅛
65	30	GenEl 1.60	11 1552 39⅝ 38⅛ 39⅛— ⅛
28⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	9 519 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
16⅛	11	GnGth 1.10e	16 25 15 15 15 + ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	GnHost .40e	4 9 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
17⅛	4⅝	GenInst .27t	4 174 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
36⅛	23½	GnInstr pf 3	6 29⅛ 28⅝ 29½+ 1
14⅝	4⅝	GnMed .14a	7 168 9 8⅛ 8⅛+ 1
57⅝	28⅝	GenMill 1.20	13 267 47 46 46⅝—
55⅛	28⅝	GnMot 3.40a	12 929 40 39⅛ 39⅛— 1
71	55½	GnMot $pf 5	4 64½ 64 64½+ ½
13⅝	4⅛	GenPort .80	73 640 5⅛ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
20⅛	9½	GPubUt 1.68	5 40 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛
9⅛	4⅞	G Refra .10e	8 17 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
53	17⅝	GnSignal .76	12 38 31 30 30 — ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Gen Steel	4 338 4⅛ 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
26⅝	16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	10 478 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝—
38	25¼	GTIEl pf2.50	7 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
17	12½	GTFI pf1.30	z250 14 14 14 + ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	G Tire 1.10b	4 95 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Genesco Inc	5 133 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅛+ ⅛
20⅞	11	Genstar 1.20	6 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ½
35¼	17	GenuPts .56	20 34 29⅛ 28⅝ 29 + ⅛
47½	22½	GaPac .80b	13 402 37⅝ 35⅝ 36½— ⅜
96½	58	GaPw pf7.80	z100 66 66 66
96	57	GaPw pf7.72	z210 63⅛ 63⅛ 63⅛— ⅛
16⅝	6⅛	GerberPd .1	8 108 16 15⅛ 15½—
175	96	GettyO 1.30e	18 158 151 146½ 147½— 2½
19⅝	17	GettO pf1.20	2 17 17 17
7⅛	4	GF Bus .32	4 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14½	8⅝	GlanPCem 1	6 4 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
17⅝	5⅛	Gib Finl .73t	5 142 10½ 10⅛ 10¼
6⅞	2⅝	GiddLw .10e	4 264 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ½
17⅛	7⅛	GlfdHill .32	3 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ½
40⅛	20⅝	Gillette 1.50	8 373 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
17⅝	4⅛	Ginos Inc	4 350 7 6⅛ 6⅛— ½
16⅛	4⅝	Gleason Wk	19 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Global Mar	10 64 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
18	14⅝	GlobeUn 1	4 48 14⅝ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
16	5	GoldWt Fin	7 131 12⅛ 12 12 + ⅛
24⅞	12½	Goodrh 1.12	4 121 15½ 14⅝ 15 — ½
18⅝	11¼	Goodyr .10	5 331 16⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝—
10⅛	5½	GorJwlA .32	4 32 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Gouldin 1.10	5 147 17⅝ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
15⅝	12¼	Gould pf1.35	56 15½ 15 15⅝+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Grace 1.60	5 278 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝—
14	7⅛	GrandUn .80	21 39 10⅝ 10 10½+ ⅛
18⅛	12¼	Granitv 1.50	3 54 18 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
12	1½	Grant WT	125 2½ 2⅛ 2½+ ⅛
9½	5	GrayDrg .40	3 27 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛—
32	1	GtAMt 2.57e	87 2⅛ 2½ 2½
14⅞	6⅛	GtAtlPac	7 36 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	GtNolr 1.10e	22 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—
34	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4 24 34⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛—
23⅝	6⅝	GtWnFin .44	7 879 16⅝ 15⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
31⅛	3⅝	GrtWU 2.92e	1 33 22⅛ 22 22⅛
19½	11⅛	GtW pf7.88	31 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛—
25⅝	12½	GrGiant 1.08	6 20 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛—
18⅝	9⅝	Grayh 1.04a	7 374 12⅝ 12⅛ 12½—
4⅝	1⅛	Greyhnd wt	45 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
6⅛	15-16	Grolier Inc	60 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Grumm .40	4 12 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛—
20⅝	6	Guarin .10e	8 28 10⅛ 10 10 —
30⅛	1⅛	GuaMt 2.57e	67 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
13	5⅝	GlfLdHld .50	5 250 8⅝ 8 8⅛—
16⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt	31 3 2⅞ 2⅞
25⅛	16	GulfOil 1.70	4 2615 22 20⅝ 20⅝—
15⅝	9⅛	GlfRes .25e	3 918 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
21⅞	9⅛	GlfR pfA.20	9 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
22⅝	12	GfR pfB1.30	15 18½ 17⅝ 18⅛+ 1⅛
16	8⅛	GlfSlUt 1.12	7 486 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛—
29⅛	18	GlfN 1 TW	and 47 [illegible]
19⅛	18	GlfWNInd 1	4 405 27⅝ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	3	GlfWInd wt	271 4⅝ 3⅞ 4⅛—
56⅞	38	GlfW pf 3.87	10 49⅛ 48⅛ 49⅛+
71⅝	55⅛	GlfW pf5.75	1 58⅛ 58⅛ 58⅛+
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	13 24 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛+
		H	
36	20¼	Hack W 2.48	10 2 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
14⅝	8	HallFB .44	11 140 13⅛ 12⅝ 13 + 1
16⅛	10	HallPrt .80a	4 3 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛
194	104	Hallibtn 1.20	17 477 120½ 117⅝ 119⅞+ 3⅛
22	10⅝	HamrP 1.20	3 223 16⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛—
11¼	3¼	Hammond	4 6 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+
8½	2⅝	Handlmn .40	10 41 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—
28	18	HandyH .80	7 2 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
10⅞	6	HanesCp .68	4 29 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
54⅝	19	Hanna 1.35	18 8 31⅛ 31 31 + ⅝
21	12¼	HarcBr 1.20	7 8 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛
7⅝	2½	Hardees	41 30 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
37⅛	17⅛	Harnisf 1.80	5 39 31⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛—
16⅝	7⅝	Harrahs .22	7 17 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞—
33⅛	13	Harris 1.20	136 18 17⅝ 17⅝—
15⅝	9⅛	Harsco 1b	4 11 12 11⅝ 11⅝—
14⅛	4⅝	HartSMx .40	3 105 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+
10⅝	5⅝	HarteHk .20	6 4 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Hattse 1.44a	2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝—
23⅝	14⅛	HawiiEl 1.68	8 47 20 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
11⅛	7	HayesAlb 1	5 5 10⅝ 10 10
6⅝	2	Hazeltine	10 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
19	5⅝	HCA M .50e	3 35 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
13	4⅝	Hecks .12	5 93 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
36⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .50t	18 60 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Heilem .48a	5 13 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
50	27	HeinzH 1.12	11 107 45 44⅛ 44⅛—
4⅛	2	Helene Curt	5 20 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
40⅛	17	HellerInt .84	12 55 29⅛ 29 29 — ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	HelmeP .80	480 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
47	19⅛	HelmrhP .30	10 149 34⅛ 32 32 — 1⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Hemisph Cp	13 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	HemInc .88a	1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
44	21	Hercules .80	11 725 24⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— 1
15	8⅛	HershFd .80	9 37 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
36⅛	14⅛	Hesston .40	5 22 22⅛ 22 22⅛—
52⅛	17⅝	Heublin 1.10	14 575 31 28⅛ 27 + ⅛
92⅛	52	HewltPk .20	22 391 67⅛ 65⅛ 66⅛— ⅛
8⅞	3	High Voltg	8 16 5 4⅛ 4⅛—
24	11⅛	Hillenbd .68	8 16 18 17⅛ 17⅛—
19⅛	8⅛	Hilton Htl 1	7 285 16 15⅛ 15⅛—
4⅛	1⅛	HMW Ind	4 15 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
24⅛	10	Hobart .80	10 5 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
18⅛	6⅛	HoernW .72	5 70 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
7½	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn	13 4 3⅞ 3⅞
18⅝	4⅛	Holiday .32	7 392 7⅞ 7⅛ 7⅛
28⅝	9⅝	HlidyA 1.70t	6 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
37	12⅝	HollySug 2	2 25 26⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛—
69⅝	29⅛	Homestk 1e	18 165 39⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛— ⅛
65¼	17⅛	Honywll 1.40	5 582 27⅛ 26⅛ 25⅛
21	11	HoovBll 1.28	5 34 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝
7	1⅝	Horizon Cp	6 103 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
31	4⅛	HospAff .37t	7 14 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛—
19	5⅛	HospCpA .20	8 205 13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛—
12⅛	4⅛	HostIntl .36	5 31 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—
11⅝	6	Houdall .80a	4 73 9⅛ 9 9
10⅝	6	HougMif .48	5 16 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
9⅝	3⅝	HouFab .10e	7 77 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—
22	9⅛	HouseFin 1	16 187 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
39	24⅛	HouF pf2.50	1 31 31 31 + ⅛
40⅛	23	HouF pf2.37	6 33 37 37
29⅝	15⅝	HousLP 1.56	8 696 24⅛ 23⅛ 24
24⅛	15⅝	HouNGs .80	19 200 36 35 35⅛+ 1
68⅛	30⅛	HouG pf2.50	27 71⅛ 70 71 + 2⅛
15⅛	4	HowJohn .20	8 865 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—
17⅛	9⅛	Howmet 1	5 59 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
19⅝	9⅛	Hubbrd 1.60	9 46 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
29⅛	10⅛	HudsA 1.60	3 7 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛—
6⅛	2⅛	HughHat .40	6 9 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+
86⅛	36⅛	Hughs Tl .50	16 325 66 63⅛ 64⅛—
8	3⅛	Humana	5 47 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—
22½	11⅛	HuntCh .24	10 58 13⅛ 12⅛ 13 + ⅛
9½	4⅛	HuttnEF .44	8 38 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+
83⅛	12⅛	Huyck .40	18 22 18 17⅛ 18 + ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Hydromf .24	4 47 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
		I	
8⅛	1⅛	ICN Pharm	79 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
30½	21	IdahoP 1.96	8 49 25⅛ 25 25 + ⅛
22	10⅛	IdealBasic	6 83 15½ 14½ 15
93	50	Ideal pf4.75	1 64½ 64½ 64½+ 2⅛
5	2⅛	IdeaToy .10t	4 21 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+
26⅝	9⅛	IDS Rl 3.32a	5 65 16⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
23⅛	10⅛	IllCent 1.20	4 87 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
105	58	IllCent pfA6	2 73 73 73
45⅛	27	IllCan pf3.50	19 34⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛—
27⅛	14	IllPowr 2.20	10 164 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛—
30	19⅛	IllToolW .50	11 40 22⅛ 22 22⅛+ ⅛
12⅛	4½	ImpCpAm	5 650 9⅛ 9 9
38⅛	19⅛	INA Cp 2.30	7 258 31⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+
30⅛	14	INA Inv 1.56	17 19⅛ 19 19⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Income Cap	16 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+
10⅛	7⅛	IncOCp .73e	6 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛—
25⅛	14	IndianGas 2	7 2 17 17 17
25⅛	18	IndpPL 1.82	10 37 19 18⅛ 18⅛+
28	9⅛	IndlNat 1.28	4 30 13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛—
14⅛	4⅛	Inexco Oil	8 207 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
97⅛	80½	IngerR 2.32	1 100 70⅛ 68⅛ 69⅛— 1⅛
58⅛	31	IngR pf2.35	71 44⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛—
31	21	InCon 1.40a	8 7 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛+
36⅛	28⅛	IndSt 2.40a	4 110 36 35⅛ 35⅛—
8⅛	4⅛	Inmont .40	4 33 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Insilco .70	6 195 7⅛ 6⅛ 7 + ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Insil pfA1.25	6 12 12 12
47⅛	25	InspCop 2.60	5 6 27⅛ 25⅛ 27⅛+
11	1	Instil InvTr	4 8 3 2⅛ 3 + ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Integon .28	5 14 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
31⅛	17	Interco 1.46	6 30 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛—
3⅛	⅛	Intrcntl Div	8 81 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+
31	21⅛	Interlake 2a	3 56 31⅛ 30⅛ 31
254	160½	IBM 6	15 1607 191⅛ 183⅛ 184⅛—
43⅛	19⅛	IntFlav .28b	30 225 27⅛ 26 25⅛—
29⅛	16⅛	IntHarv 1.70	5 361 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛+
12⅛	6⅛	IntHold .68e	9 9⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛—
40⅛	31⅛	IntMinl 1.28	6 1506 35⅛ 33⅛ 34⅛— 1⅛
22⅛	6	IntMng 1t	4 21 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
28	16⅛	IntMulti 1.36	4 52 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+
40⅛	18⅛	InNick m40a	6 736 25⅛ 25 25⅛+
56	31⅛	IntPaper 2	7 427 39 38 38
8⅛	3	IntRect .12e	4 25 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—
29⅛	12	IntTT 1.52	6 1603 19⅛ 18⅛ 19
56	29	IntTT pfH4	8 42 42 42 + 1
59⅛	31⅛	ITT pf4.60	10 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛+
53	28⅛	IntTT pfJ4	25 41⅛ 41⅛ 41⅛+
52⅛	23⅛	IntTT pfK4	44 41⅛ 41⅛ 41⅛+
85⅛	18	ITT pfN2.25	137 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
61⅛	35	IntTT pfO5	11 49 49 49
17⅛	10⅛	Intrpce 1.10	5 11 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
13	7⅛	IntrpubGp 1	5 12 11 10⅛ 11
8½	4⅛	Intrst Brds.	8 92 7⅛ 6⅛ 7⅛+ 1
10⅛	11	IntraPw 1.40	9 8 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—
5⅛	2⅛	IntrstUn .24	4 22 4⅛ 3⅛ 4⅛+
34⅛	10⅛	IaBeef 2.07t	3 10 10⅛ 10⅛ 12⅛
16⅛	8	Iowa El 1.30	16 16 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
17½	10	IowaIIG 1.56	8 25 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+
23	16	IowaPw 1.84	7 10 18⅛ 18⅛ 19
19	14½	IowaPS 1.52	8 2 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛—
5	2	Ipco Hosp	6 70 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
19½	10	ITE Imp .64	5 19 13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛—
18⅛	4⅛	Itek Corp	113 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
27⅛	8⅛	IU Intl .85	4 145 12 11⅛ 11⅛—
31⅛	21⅛	IU Int A	4 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ 1
33⅛	10⅛	IU Int pf1.25	2 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+
		J-K	
13	6⅛	JamesF .48	9 32 12 11⅛ 12 + 1
14⅛	9⅛	Jantzen .70	4 6 12 12 12
30	4⅛	Japan 1.67e	54 8 7⅛ 7⅛—
104⅛	30½	JeffPilot .40	13 32 30⅛ 29⅛ 30 — ⅛
93	54	JerCe pf8	z50 68⅛ 68⅛ 68⅛+ 1⅛
93½	53	JerCen pf 8	z20 62 62 62 — ⅛
23⅛	16½	JewelC 1.20	8 28 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
10⅛	1⅛	Jewelcor	3 46 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛—
27⅛	16	JimWalt .80	7 745 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ 1½
31⅛	17	JimW pf1.60	35 32⅛ 30⅛ 32⅛+
31⅛	16⅛	JHanS 1.52e	31 16⅛ 16⅛ 17 + ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	JHanl 1.66e	34 20⅛ 20 20⅛+
22⅛	14⅛	JhnMan 1.20	6 757 22⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— 1
110⅛	72⅛	JohnJn .60a	37 382 80⅛ 79 79⅛— 1⅛
16⅛	6⅛	JohnCon .80	9 32 10 9⅛ 10
18⅛	4⅛	JonLogn .40	4 75 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
38⅛	20⅛	Jorgen 1.50b	3 2 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛—
18⅛	10⅛	Jostens .90	6 14 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
58⅛	25	JoyMfg 1.50	12 167 49⅛ 49 49 — ⅛
24⅛	2⅛	Justice Mtg	2 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—
26⅛	12	KaisrAl 1.20	3 65 18⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛—
9⅛	4	KaisCem .50	7 22 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—
30⅛	20⅛	KaiCe pf2.50	1 26 26 26 + ⅛
18½	7⅛	KaneMill .20	3 174 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+
26⅛	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8 34 24⅛ 24 24⅛+
22	9⅛	KC Soutn 1r	4 6 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+
19⅛	11⅛	KanGEl 1.56	8 26 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	KanPLt 1.32	9 18⅛ 17⅛ 18
7⅛	2	Katy Ind	4 72 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+

(Continued on next page.)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse

JAN. 30, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE JAN. 30	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E (a)	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '71 '72 '73	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	460	453 - 446	11	2.6	85.52 - 40.93 - 42.63	7,958	1974 turnover (ex. taxes) = 3,600 million Frs., up 65% vs. 1973.
BIC	Pens. lighters	735 - 372	735	698 - 673	20	0.9	28.28 - 32.20 - 37.33 c	1,500	'74 consolidated net sales=798.5 million Frs. (+28% at comparable exch. rate).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	542	548 - 510	11	3.1	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	Estimated turnover for '74=1,959 million Frs., exceeding by 40% that of '73.
BSN GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	434.60	429.80 - 410.50	4	5.9	71 - 87 - 102 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for 1st 9 months '74 = + 9.9%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Holding	334 - 151.10	203	199.90 - 196	21	4.9	9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,434	Interim dividend payment of 10 Frs. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	156.40 - 99	105.10	105 - 100.50	10	5.0	10.16 - 13.47 - 13.02	3,445	Beirut bank recently opened; French branches now total 203.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	115	120 - 110	13	5.2	7.48 - 9 - 8.63	3,881	For Nov. '74: CIC Group's customer deposits progressed 25.3% vs. Nov. '73.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	189.50 - 103	185	189.50 - 182	12	3.5	— - 9.22 15.74 c	2,947	New Sicaworms subsidiary, for scrap-metal recovery (1.5 mil. tons annually).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	251 - 105	166.50	171 - 164.90	—	5.4	(non significant)	2,193	Holdings 30-9-74: Sovac, 55%; insurance, 14%; Charg. Réunis, 14%; other, 17%.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	240	234.60 - 224.50	9	6.5	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,498	1974 turnover (excluding auto), + 23% vs. '73; = 30% of all business.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	219 - 75	107	108 - 105	3	7.9	26.10 - 27.05 40.90	13,839	Rubber products diversification with Hutchinson-Mapa acquisition.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	350 - 127	177	180 - 166	4	7.1	19.90 - 25.15 - 41.19	641	Despite economic climate, acquired positions are being maintained.
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	95.50	93 - 90.50	13	3.1	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	Imetal replaces SLN Hldg. grouping Penarroya-Le Nickel-SLN-Mokta.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2450 - 1210	1759	1750 - 1730	26	2.2	48.23 - 54.52 - 66.34	786	Norway phone contract for Trondheim University electronic exchange.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 265.70	429.50	425 - 379	22	3.3	16.85 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,687	462.2 million Frs. turnover 1st. 9 mos. '74; 26% up vs. same per '73.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1231 - 356	522	547 - 530	16	1.4	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77 c	3,156	....
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	163	160 - 150.50	8	5.8	16.05 - 18.85 - 21.52 c	10,160	After Qatar and Abu Dhabi, a new branch of Paribas has been opened at Dubai.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 105.10	147	152 - 139	15	4.6	8.23 - 11.16 - 10.09	3,872	Expect 1974 results to exceed 43 million Frs. vs. 42,880,000 in 1973.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	66.50	66.50 - 64.20	6	6.3	12.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,825	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 tankers (5 under constr.).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem. min	145.40 - 100	125	132 - 128.50	9	6.2	12.20 10.70 - 14.59	25,162	1974: Estimated consolidated net profit 600 million F., i.e. 24 F. per sh.
PERRIER	Bever, Spa	335 - 100.20	126.20	130 - 121	11	6.3	8.66 - 8.94 - 11.43 c	5,254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.90 - 122.40	194	197 - 188	3	4.7	49.81 68.26 - 71.04 c	6,002	Autom.: '74 turnover +9.6%; prod.—5%; Sales: France —19%; Export + 18%.
REDOUTE	Mail order	505 - 310.40	386	385 - 372	10	2.4	25.58 30.99 37.04 c	925	Group turnover (tax. inclus) March-Nov. '74=1,539.2 million Frs.: up 23%.
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	301 - 207	261	270 - 258	9	2.6	10.51 13.85 28.72	3,038	Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	2512 - 800	1745	1840 - 1742	27	1.1	41.62 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	World leader: '74 output: 775,000 pairs. World share: 17% vs. 15.6% in '73.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	285 - 141	229	231 - 221.50	4	6.1	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76 c	9,909	Suez expects to maintain same dividend for 1974.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1048 - 590	965	905 - 889	25	1.3	24.38 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	The 1974 turnover exceeds that of 1973 by 28%.

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings. *Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$300,000,000

Union Carbide Corporation

8½% Debentures Due 2005

Interest payable January 15 and July 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated — SALOMON BROTHERS

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES Incorporated

E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRERES & CO.

LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated — LOEB, RHOADES & CO. — PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC. — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — WERTHEIM & CO., INC.

WHITE, WELD & CO. Incorporated — DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated

January 30, 1975.

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هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		6	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
	2⅛	KaufBrd .16		1824	7	6⅝	6⅞—	⅜
	7⅛	Kauf pf15.0		17	16	14¾	14⅞—	1
	7½	Kawecki .40	5	15	11⅜	10¾	10⅞—	⅜
	8⅛	KayserR .60	7	1	10⅝	10¼	10¼+	¼
	2⅛	KeeneCp 2.0	5	31	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	4½	Keller 5.0	5	33	7⅝	7	7¼+	⅛
	10¼	Kellogg .60	16	69	15⅞	15⅜	15¾+	¼
	6½	Kellwood .80	4	13	9¾	9⅜	9½	
	24⅜	Kennmt 1.40	5	4	28⅜	28½	28⅝+	¼
	25⅝	Kennect 2.40	7	1158	35¼	34⅜	34⅝—	½
	13⅜	KBUrII 1.74	9	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	
	47⅛	KerrMcGe 1	14	243	65⅞	64½	64⅝+	⅛
	13⅜	KeysICon 1a	2	12	18	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
	8⅛	Kidde 8.0	3	97	14⅛	13½	13½—	¾
	18⅜	KimbCl 1.60	6	152	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
	4	KingDSt .40	6	106	6⅝	6½	6½	
	9⅞	KirschCo 9.0	6	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	7⅜	KLM Airlin		6	22⅛	21½	21½—	1¼
	13⅜	KnigtRid .54	9	213	19¼	18½	18¾	
	3½	Koehrg .30p	6	60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	33	Koppers 2.40	5	253	45¼	43	43 —	1½
	42½	Koppr pf 4		z10	49	49	49 +	2
	25⅞	Kraftco 1.92	11	180	41⅛	40¼	40⅞—	⅛
	18¼	KresgeS .22	20	154	26	25	25 —	⅞
	7½	Kroehler .80	6	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
	14¾	Kroger 1.36	6	172	21	20½	20⅝+	⅛
	4½	Kysor 4.0	4	9	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛

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—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	11⅛	LacGas 1.56	8	15	17½	16⅞	17 —	⅛
	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	15	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
	3⅝	ANEBY .72	6	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	LatrobS .18r	3	80	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	½
	5⅜	LearSieg .28	4	87	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
	17⅛	LearS pf22.5		3	22⅜	22½	22⅜+	⅜
	10	Leaswy .60b	6	23	16¼	15⅝	16 +	⅜
	7½	LeedsN .50	6	31	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	Leesona .60	3	21	9⅝	9	9⅛+	⅛
	8	LehPCr .80	4	227	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
	½	LehVal Ind	6	25	15-16	⅞	15-16	
	7¼	Lehmn 7.2e		44	10⅝	10½	10½	
	2¼	Lennar Crp	6	26	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
	10	Lenox .72	7	18	17⅜	17	17⅛+	⅛
	3½	LevFd Cap		32	6½	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
	12⅛	LeviStra .48	5	56	17½	16⅝	17⅛—	⅜
	1⅛	Levitz Furn	7	410	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
	2	LFE Cp	6	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
	12½	LOF 1.60	7	180	18	17½	17½+	⅛
	46	LOF pf4.75		1	53¼	53¼	53¼+	¾
	3⅛	LibbMcNL	4	23	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
	7⅛	LibrtyCp 4.8	4	24	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	1⅜	Librty Loan		16	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
	3½	LibrtyLn pf		3	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
	24⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	43	31⅜	31	31½+	⅛
	72	LiggM pf 7		z100	80	80	80 +	2
	19	LincNat 1.60	8	198	28	27½	27⅝+	½
	38½	LincNt pf 3		18	55½	54⅜	55 +	⅜

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18	12¾	LincPl 1.74a		7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
3	1	Lionel Corp	5	7	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10¼	2⅞	Littonin .15t		136	5½	5¼	5½+	⅜
17⅜	4⅛	Litton pfc pf		14	7	7	7 +	½
36	20¼	Littn cv pf 3		3	26	25	26 +	1
19⅜	10	Litton pfB 2		9	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
18	⅜	LMI Inv	8	30	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3¼	Lockhd Airc	3	207	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
23¼	10⅞	Loews 1.20	5	276	17½	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
12⅞	2¼	LomaFin .36		229	7¼	6¾	7 +	⅜
35	11⅞	LomM 3.56e	5	32	17¾	17½	17½+	⅛
13½	4½	Londont 4.0e	4	33	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞+	1
21	8⅜	LoneStInd 1	5	657	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
31¾	16⅜	LoneSG 1.60	8	58	27	25⅞	26⅞—	⅛
18½	9⅝	LngIsLt 1.46	6	x471	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
9-64	⅛	LngIsLt rt		3038	9-64	⅛	⅛	
63½	42½	LIL pfB 5		z100	48	48	48 +	1
73¼	49	LIL pf 5.75		2	62	61	61 +	1
		LIL pfN 13		270	109	108	109	
70	30½	LongDrg .68	24	222	52¼	50	52¼+	2⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Loral Corp	7	149	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞+	⅛
56⅞	16¼	LaLand 1.12	9	1461	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛—	⅜
24⅞	6⅜	LaPacif .20	6	456	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
25⅞	15¼	LouisGs 1.84	11	11	22	21½	21½	
16	8½	Lowenstn 1	3	14	11⅞	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
11½	7⅞	LTV Corp	2	437	11¼	11½	11⅝	
17	9⅜	LTV Cp AA		9	15⅛	16⅛	16⅞—	⅛
57	35¼	LTVCp pf 5		15	53½	52⅛	53⅛+	1⅛
43½	28⅜	Lubrizol 1	13	152	43¾	41½	42½+	1½
14	7½	LuckStr .52b	11	198	11⅞	11⅜	11¾+	⅛
12⅛	7½	Ludlow 1.08	6	23	10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
39¾	16	LukenSt 14.0	6	17	26½	25¼	25¼—	1⅛
16⅞	5	LykYng .50e	2	212	16	15⅜	15⅞	
31⅛	17¼	Lykes pf2.50		109	31⅛	30⅝	30¾	
8¼	3	LyncCSy .48	5	38	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛

M

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12½	5¼	MacAF .68b	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1	MacDonal	13	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅞	2⅜	Macke .50	6	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	3	134	4¼	4	4⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9	Memi pfl.20		3	11½	11½	11½	
19½	10¼	Macy 1.10	6	93	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
55	37¾	Macy pf 4.25		z18	44½	44½	44½+	¾
11	5⅛	MadFd 6.0e		60	8⅝	8¼	8½+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	MadSq Gar		6	6	6	6 —	⅛
6¼	2½	MagicCf .22	24	89	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
9⅞	3⅝	Magvox .15p		35	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
20	10⅛	Mallory 1	5	32	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
26¼	12	MalHyd .44b	12	106	21	20	20⅞+	⅞
7⅞	1⅝	Manhat Ind		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14½	8⅜	Manpwr .89	4	33	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	⅛
40¼	19½	MfrHan 1.72	7	154	32⅞	31¼	32⅛—	⅛
31¼	14	MAPCO .70	15	165	29¼	27⅞	28 —	½
13⅛	4⅝	Marathn Mf		40	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
52⅛	26½	MaraO 1.80a	6	76	35	34⅝	35 +	¼
28⅛	13¼	Marcor 1	5	177	18⅞	18	18⅛—	½
55½	26½	Marcr pf A2		6	36¾	36¼	36¼—	¼
26⅝	6½	Maremf 4.0	5	212	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
25½	13⅛	MarMid 1.60	6	163	18⅞	18	18¾+	¼
35	11½	MarionL .48	13	75	20⅝	19¾	20 +	¼
47⅞	30½	Marlen 1.60	18	140	46¼	44½	45¼—	1⅛
44⅞	12⅜	Marley .60	8	127	20⅛	20	20 +	¼
12⅛	5⅜	Marqit .50e	4	48	9	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
22¾	6⅛	Marriot .52t	11	131	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	⅛
21¼	12¼	MarshF 1.24	8	130	22½	20	20 +	½
19⅛	12⅛	MartMa 1.30	4	119	16⅛	15⅝	15¾—	¼
26⅛	10¼	MridCup .54	6	56	13¼	13	13¼+	¼
45	19	MascoCp .32	17	79	35⅜	36	36¾+	1
40¼	14¼	Masonite .54	14	439	18	17⅜	17¾—	⅛
21	11¾	MassyF .80e	4	x3	16⅜	16	16 —	⅛
18⅛	7¼	MasMt 1.52e	7	27	11¼	10¾	10¾—	⅛
19⅛	7½	MasCp 15.8e		32	15⅝	15	15⅛	
14½	9⅛	MasInc 1.08		72	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
17⅞	11⅛	MatsuE .29e	6	28	13	13	13 —	⅛
23½	16	MayDSt 1.60	8	183	28½	27¼	27¼—	⅝
23¾	13¾	MayerOs .92	6	5	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
7	3⅜	MaysJW .50	6	2	5	5	5	
28⅛	16	Maytg 1.36a	12	14	24⅛	23½	23½—	⅛
9½	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	3	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
33⅛	19⅛	MCA Inc 1	6	73	33	32½	32½—	⅞
14	7	McCord .96	4	10	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
16½	1⅜	McCror .90p		15	3⅝	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
107¼	48⅛	McDer 1.20	9	171	65	63½	64⅜+	2
63¼	21¼	McDonalds	21	1004	34⅜	33½	33½—	⅞
20⅜	7⅞	McDonD .40	4	149	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25¼	11⅛	McGEd 1.50	8	215	15	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
9	5⅜	McGrwH .50	6	39	8	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
3	1	McGrg Don	7	5	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
62¼	18	McIntyre	8	z600	43⅛	43	43⅛+	2⅛
35½	9½	McKee .60a	5	9	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝—	¼
49⅛	15⅛	McLean .72	5	47	19⅛	18¾	19 +	½
17¼	12⅝	McLout 1.60	4	48	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
11⅞	6⅞	McNeil .80	6	25	10	9⅝	9⅞	
19¼	11¼	MeadCp 1.20	3	85	17⅛	15¾	17	
41	26	Mea pfB2.80		1	33½	33½	33½	
25¼	12⅛	Medusa 1.40	6	4	17	17	17 +	¼
2⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	4	44	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
11⅞	4⅞	MelvilSh .43	9	220	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
7½	2	Monasc .121	12	54	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	23⅛	MercStr .80	9	20	38¼	37	38 +	1⅛
85	45⅜	Merck 1.40	24	657	67½	64¾	64⅞—	⅞
11⅜	7	Meredith .70	4	5	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
15⅛	6¼	MerrLyn .56	13	713	13¾	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
43⅞	18⅞	MesaPet .05	99	172	22⅞	21¾	21¾—	⅛
10⅞	6⅛	Mesabi 1.04e	8	98	8⅜	8¼	8¼—	⅛
25⅞	14½	MestaM 1.20	33	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
26⅝	9¾	MGM 2.50e	5	63	27½	26½	27⅛+	¾
10⅛	4⅛	Metrom .50	6	44	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
93	60	MetE pf8.32		z10	72	72	72	
45½	6⅛	MGIC In .10	8	1414	14	13⅛	13¼+	¼
16½	8	MichGs 1.04	9	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16½	10⅛	MhTube 1.20	4	14	15⅛	15	15⅛	
11⅞	8⅛	Micrndot .60	3	68	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
21	7⅞	Microw .791	8	9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	½
17⅛	9½	MidC Tl 1.84	7	29	12¾	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
16	9⅛	MidSUt 1.25	6	1385	14	13⅞	13¾	
12⅞	1⅜	Midind Mtg	8	12	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	MidloRoss 1	4	363	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
34⅞	13⅛	MilesLb 1.28	6	73	18⅞	18½	18¾+	⅛
13¾	4	MiltBrd .36a	6	100	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
80⅞	43	MinMM 1.25	17	953	47	45	46⅛—	⅛
17⅞	12¾	MinnPL 1.45	8	21	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
21	4⅞	MiscnEq .53	7	6	11¼	11	11	
24¾	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	65	23⅛	19¾	19⅞—	⅜
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		6	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅜
24⅞	14½	MoPlCe 1.60	6	4	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅜
56½	30⅜	MobilOl 3.40	4	982	42½	41⅞	42⅛+	1⅛
6⅛	1½	Mobil Home		192	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
21	8⅛	Mohas 1.20	6	115	13⅞	12⅞	12¾+	⅜
4½	1	Mohk Data		239	1¾	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
14¼	5⅛	MohkRub 1	4	1	11⅛	11½	11½	
18	10½	Moycrp .40	5	43	19⅜	19¼	19¾—	½
15⅛	8½	MonarchM 1	5	3	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
7⅞	4	Monarm Ind	3	53	7⅝	7	7¼+	¼
15¼	5⅜	MonrEq .44	8	1372	9	8½	8¼	
67½	39⅜	Monsan 2.40	5	427	47⅞	45⅛	45⅞—	1⅛
77⅜	45⅛	Mons pf2.75		4	53	52⅛	53 —	1
35⅞	21⅛	MonDU 2.09	7	35	29¾	28⅜	28⅜—	1
34⅝	20¼	MonPw 1.20	9	127	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	¼
23½	18¼	MonSt 1.80a		21	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	MONY .75e	9	57	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
34¼	12⅛	MoorMc 1.40	4	82	33	32⅛	32⅛—	⅜
67½	40⅜	Morgan 1.60	15	418	64⅜	63	63 +	½
29½	11¼	MorrsKn .84	5	24	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	¼
8⅞	1⅛	MorseEl Pd	3	90	2½	2¼	2⅜	
4⅞	1⅜	MorseS .61e	7	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	¼
11¼	1	MgeTr Am		15	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
22	10	MorNor .88	7	69	12¾	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
61⅞	31⅜	Motoro'a .70	13	175	41½	40¼	40¼	
31⅞	25⅞	MtFuel Sup	14	33	29⅞	29½	29¾—	¼
14⅞	15½	MtStTel 1.52	9	12	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛+	¼
6⅞	4	Munford .25	4	223	5⅞	5½	5⅛—	
6⅛	3⅞	Mun d pf.40		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15¼	9¼	Munsng 1.03	5	18	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	MurphC 1.20	6	11	14⅞	14	14⅛+	⅛
35¾	14⅛	MurpO .48a	3	25	18⅞	17¼	17⅞—	⅜
25	10⅛	MurryOh 1	4	26	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	½
17	11¼	MutlOm 1.32		9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
13⅞	2¼	MyersL .60	11	45	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	

N

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
43	21½	Nabisco 2.30	11	239	32½	31⅝	32⅛+	⅜
31¾	13	NalcoCh .60	17	43	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
10⅛	4	NarcoScl .60	8	27	7⅛	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
44¼	15	NashuaC .60	7	39	22	21¼	21¼—	¾
21⅛	6⅛	NatAirl .20	4	277	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	½
14¼	7⅛	N Avia .61e		21	11	10½	10⅛—	⅛
11¾	6½	NatCan .52	5	82	11¾	11½	11⅝+	⅛
21¾	15⅛	N Can pfl.50		6	22	21⅞	22 +	¼
47½	25½	N Chem .28	25	39	33½	33¼	33½+	⅜
13	4¾	NatCityL .90	3	7	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
42⅛	26¾	NatDef 2.52	4	11	33¾	33¼	33¾+	¾
16⅞	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	5	188	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛+	¾
23¼	16¼	NatFuelG 2	6	15	20⅞	20⅛	20½+	⅜
14⅛	8	NatGyp 1.05	6	105	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
4.2	1¼	Nat Homes		60	3⅝	3½	3⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅛	NatInd .20	3	15	5	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
8½	6	NatInd pf.60		2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
12	9¼	NtInd pfl.25		7	11	11	11 —	¼
11¾	⅞	NatMige Fd		18	2	1⅞	2	
32½	22⅜	N Pres 1.10a	4	1	28	28	28 —	⅛
25⅛	6¼	Nat Semicn	10	1553	15¼	14½	14⅞+	⅛
11⅞	5⅞	N Svcind .72	5	35	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
20⅛	10⅛	N Stand .90	4	5	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
55⅛	27½	N Starch .76	13	11	30	37⅛	38 +	⅜
38⅞	30⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	48	37⅜	37⅛	37⅝—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Nat Tea		25	4⅛	4	4	
23⅛	30⅛	Natoma 1.20	3	397	38⅞	37½	37⅞+	⅜
43½	13⅛	NCR Cp .72	5	437	19⅞	19	19⅛—	⅛
11¼	5⅛	Neptune .40	9	16	9½	9	9½+	⅜
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	37	18¼	18	18	
22¾	12	NEngEl 1.79	7	87	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
15⅞	8⅛	NEnGE 1.29	7	61	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
39⅞	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	22	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅜
12¾	7¼	Newhall .26	8	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
25⅛	15¼	Newmt 1.68	4	139	20⅞	20⅛	20½+	⅛
111	60½	Nwmt pf4.50		8	66	65	65 —	1⅛
29⅛	15	NYSEG 2.20	6	336	21½	20½	20⅞—	½
106½	76	NYSE pf8.80		z60	85¾	85¼	85¼+	⅛
14¾	7⅝	NiaMP 1.18	7	162	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
94⅞	61½	Nia M pf7.72		z540	68	67	68 +	2½
65	41	NiaM pf 5.25		z20	45	45	45 +	2
60	33½	NiaM pf 4.85		z20	45½	45½	45½+	1
51⅞	30	NiaM pf 4.10		z120	38	38	38	
19½	13⅛	NiaShr 1.02e		11	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
14⅞	11	NL Ind 1	4	143	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
21⅞	8⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	129	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞—	⅛
80¼	50½	NorflkWn 5	6	315	65⅛	67¾	65⅛+	⅛
13⅞	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	3	15	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
21⅞	10	Norris 1.12	4	17	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
43	15	NoACoal .80	10	9	29½	30	30 —	⅛
24¼	6⅛	NoAMt 2.01e	5	111	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
23	11¼	NoAPhl 1.20	4	27	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	NoCeAir .10e	5	39	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
1⅞	11-16	NoCeAir wt		25	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5½	NoestUt 1.02	6	663	8½	8¼	8⅛	
13⅞	5½	NoCenGs .68		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
10⅞	5	viNoCen Ry		z130	7	6½	7 +	¼
24⅛	15	NolGas 1.91	5	23	21¾	21	21 —	½
25	17⅛	NolIG pf1.90		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅜
17⅞	11⅛	NIndPS 1.32	7	423	15⅛	15	15¼—	⅛
55	33¼	NNGs 3.10a	5	729	54⅞	53⅞	54⅛+	1
102	87¾	NoNG pf3.47		z100	91	91	91	
83½	76¾	NoNG pf5.60		z100	80	80	80 +	3½
25⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.64		102	21½	20⅛	21 —	⅛
109	84	NSPw pf8.80		z10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛+	5⅛
98	75	NSPw pf7.84		z250	87	87	87 +	7
53	37½	NSPw pf4.16		z50	45	45	45 +	½
5⅞	2⅛	Norlhgt .63e	3	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
29⅛	15⅛	Northrp 1.60	5	29	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25	10⅛	NwstAirl .45	5	642	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
63¼	23¼	NwBnc 1.60	9	31	39⅞	29¾	37¼+	⅜
24⅞	14⅛	NwtInd 1.20	3	105	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞+	½
12¾	4⅛	Nwstind wt		4	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
77½	50	Nwind pfA5		10	74⅞	74	74½+	1⅛
78	51⅞	Nwind pfC5		6	74	74	74 +	1
67½	40	Nwtin pf4.20		7	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛+	⅜
20⅞	11⅞	NwP cl .40e	6	32	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
24½	9	NwML 1.63e	7	103	12	11½	11⅜—	⅛
43	24⅜	NwtStl 2.40e	8	29	40⅞	39⅞	40⅛+	⅜
29⅞	19⅞	Norton 1.60	4	27	22¾	22⅛	22⅜—	⅛
17	8⅛	NortSim .40	9	210	16	15¼	15¼—	⅛
39	19	NortS pfl.60		19	37⅞	35	35 —	1⅛
19½	10⅛	NucoCp .24	4	27	17⅛	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
23¼	12⅛	NVF 4.57t	7	45	19½	19	17½+	⅜

O

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13	5	Oak Ind .40	3	21	8	7¾	8 +	¼
13⅞	6¾	OakIte P .84	7	11	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	½
14⅞	7⅝	OcciPet .25e	3	1151	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
59	34	OccidPt pf 4		11	47½	45¾	45⅛—	⅛
4…	31	OcciP pf3.60		31	45⅛	45⅛	45⅞+	⅛
13½	11½	OgdenCp 1		76	13⅛	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
31	22⅛	Ogdn pfl.87		1	28⅛	28⅛	26⅛—	⅛
21⅞	10⅛	OhEd 1.65		156	15⅛	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
53	72	OhEd pf7.36		z20	74	71	74	
100¼	67⅞	ChPw pf8.42		z50	75	75	75 +	2½
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	11	425	21⅛	20⅞	21½—	⅛
23¼	14½	OklaNG 1.60	9	28	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	
19⅛	13	OlinCp 1.20	5	34	17⅞	17½	17½—	¼
21⅞	10⅛	Olinkraft 1	4	29	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	¼
10⅞	6⅞	Omark .50	4	40	9⅜	9½	9½+	¼
13	6½	Oneida .76	4	22	9⅜	9½	9½—	¼
15⅞	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	8	60	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Orange .12	6	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
42	21⅛	OtisElv 2.20	5	51	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
24⅛	10	Outar 1.29	8	183	14⅛	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
11⅜	6⅛	OutletCo .70	4	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼+	¼
19½	9	OvernitT .20	4	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26⅛	8¼	OverShip .15	3	17	9½	9¼	9½—	⅛
57⅛	25⅛	OwenCn .68	14	78	32¾	32¼	32¾+	⅛
42¾	28⅜	OwenIll 1.60	5	77	37⅞	37	37⅞+	⅜
75	55½	Owill pf4.75		2	73	72½	73	
17½	7	OxfrdInd .60	3	10	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼

P

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅛	10⅞	PacAS 1.20a		18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
22⅛	17	PacGas 1.88	7	292	21½	21¼	21¼+	⅛
21⅛	13⅞	PacLtg 1.68	8	60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25⅛	12⅞	PacPetrl .75	8	158	18⅞	18¼	18⅛—	⅜
25	13⅞	PacPw 1.60	9	302	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅛
17¾	12	PacTT 1.20	9	43	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
12	8	PacTin .80a	4	3	9⅛	9½	9½	
5½	1⅛	Paine Webb		86	4	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
5	2½	PalmBc .25	4	10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
6½	2⅜	Pamida Inc	7	398	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1¾	PanAm Air		762	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
38⅞	19½	PanhEP 2	7	67	32⅛	31½	31⅝+	⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Paprcft .63b	5	49	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
13⅞	7¾	Pargas .98	7	38	12¼	12	12	
27⅛	12¾	ParHan 1.12	5	3	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
20⅛	11¾	ParkPen .64	5	5	16¼	16	15⅛+	⅜
24⅛	9⅛	Pasco Inc	7	74	25⅛	19½	19½—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Payl nw .30	6	24	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
32	8⅜	PeabGa .88r	10	94	14	13½	13½	
4⅛	1	Penn Cenl		330	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅜
7⅛	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Penn Fruit		20	2½	2¼	2¼—	
79¼	35	Penney 1.16	16	576	51⅞	50½	50½—	1
23	13	PaPwLt 1.80	7	230	19½	18⅞	19⅜+	⅜
115⅛	101	PaPLt pf 13		z40	114½	113½	114½+	1
102¼	69	PaPL pf8.40		z30	83½	83½	83½	
a 57½	43	PPPTL pf4.50		z30	50	50	50	
55½	41	PaPL pf4.40		z30	48	48	49 +	⅜
27⅛	14¾	Pennwlt 1.36	7	58	19⅞	19¾	19¾—	⅛
43	29	Pennwl pf2.50		2	36	36	36 +	⅜
22¾	15⅛	Penwl pfl.60		8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
29⅛	17¼	Pennzol 1.20	5	543	19⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
92	67	Pennz pfB 8		2	75	74	75 +	2
41⅛	17⅛	Pennz pf1.33		5	24	23¾	23⅛—	
7⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	8	33	5¼	5	5⅛+	¼
34⅛	23	PeopGs 2.68	6	66	33⅛	33⅛	33¼—	⅛
71¾	29¼	PepsiCo 1.40	14	242	51	50⅛	50⅜—	⅛
40	15⅛	PerkElm .28	21	289	20	19¼	19¾+	½
25⅞	15⅝	Petlnc 1.40	6	33	21½	20¾	21⅛+	⅜
15⅛	10⅛	PetInc pf 1		4	13	13	13 +	½
14⅛	9	PetInc pf.83		5	13⅝	12⅞	13 +	⅛
14⅛	6	PeterPl .80	18	12	9	8⅛	9 +	¼
47⅛	29⅛	PetrieStr .80	16	23	43	42⅛	43 +	⅜
15	7⅛	Petro'an .44	6	101	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞	
27⅛	14⅛	Petrim 2.01e		4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	½
45	21⅛	Pfizer .76a	14	673	29¾	27⅞	27⅞—	1⅛
49⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	5	374	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛—	⅜
19½	9⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	7	287	13½	13⅛	13⅞	
67⅛	73	PhilE pf9.50		z920	83	83	83	
95⅛	56	PhilE pf7.85		750	67	67	67 —	1
59	54⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z200	70	70	70 +	1
55	34⅛	PhilE pf4.40		240	39½	39	39 —	½
19⅛	12⅛	PhilSub 1.38	6	2	17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
61⅞	34⅛	PhilipMo .80	15	596	47⅞	46⅛	46½+	¾
6⅛	1⅛	Philip In .20		98	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅞	5	Phil Ind pf 1		37	7⅝	7	7 —	⅝
71⅛	31⅜	PhilPet 1.60	7	1917	42	40¼	40¼—	¾
9⅛	3⅜	PhilVH .40a	28	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Pickwk 1.29t	6	131	13½	13	13⅛—	¼
16⅞	5⅛	PiedNG 1.28	5	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
6⅛	2⅜	Pier 1 Imprt	6	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
59¼	31⅜	Pillsbry 1.80	8	463	42½	41¾	41¾	
25	13⅛	PionNGs .96	8	39	21⅝	20¾	20⅞—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PitneyB .60	8	259	14⅛	13¾	13¾	
16⅞	12⅞	PittFrg .80b	7	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
44⅞	23¼	Pittston .80a	7	597	45	43⅛	44¼—	½
24⅛	12	Pizza Hut	8	175	17¾	17	17 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	6	29	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	
6⅛	2	Playboy .12	5	17	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
19⅞	6⅛	Plessey .93e	4	146	12¼	11¾	11¾+	⅛
20	3½	PNB M .96e	8	45	6½	6¼	6½+	½
29⅛	14⅛	Po'aro'd .32	15	1974	19½	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
27¼	5⅛	Ponderosa	4	249	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
21⅛	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	5	11	13⅞	13	13 —	½
19½	12⅛	Portec 1b	4	20	15⅞	15¼	15⅞+	½
21⅛	12⅛	PorIGE 1.52	6	69	16	15⅞	16	
25¼	20¼	Pol'ath 1.40	4	12	25⅞	25¼	25⅞+	⅛
14⅛	8⅜	PotmEl 1.16	8	240	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		240	45	45	45	
25⅞	23⅛	PotEl pf24.4		1	34	34	34	
29⅞	22	PPGInd 1.70	6	82	26½	26⅛	26½	
105⅞	67	ProctGam 2	21	308	92¼	90	91 +	½
8⅛	5⅛	PredRsh .30	5	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29⅛	14⅛	Pro'erInl 1a	7	20	21¾	21½	21½—	⅛
10	3⅛	PSA Inc	6	119	5⅝	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	PSvCol 1.20	9	474	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
21	10⅛	PSvEG 1.72	7	255	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞	
113⅛	73⅛	PSEG pf9.62		z570	92	90¾	91	
50	58	PSEG pf7.52		750	71	71	71 +	1
91	54	PSEG pf7.40		z270	68	67¾	68 +	¼
17⅞	11⅛	PSEG pfl.40		6	14½	14½	14½	
47	26½	PSInd pf3.50		z30	42	42	42	
19⅞	19	PSvNH 1.64	6	178	15	14⅜	14⅛—	⅛
19½	10⅛	PSvNM 1.20	7	4	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pubickr .151	4	61	4⅛	4	4½	
7⅛	2⅛	Puebl'ol .20a	5	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	2⅛	PR Cem .20		15	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
28⅛	13½	PugSPL 1.92	6	87	22¾	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
59½	25⅛	Pullmn 1.70	8	87	44⅛	43½	44½+	1½
13	7¼	PurexCo .68	7	85	10	9¾	10 +	¼
6	1	Purlin Fash		49	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
23¼	12½	Purolatr .96	8	109	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
31⅛	11	PuskOat .80	8	275	16	15¼	15⅞+	⅛
20	13½	PuskSIO .64	12	122	19⅛	18⅞	19¼+	⅜
12⅞	3⅛	Quester .50b		20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
25½	14	Quesfr pfA 2		1	15½	15½	15½+	¼

R

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
45⅞	29	RalstonP .60	14	221	38	37⅞	37¾+	½
8⅛	2	Rameda .12	8	812	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	6	9	8½	8¼	8⅛+	¼
17	5	RapidAm 1	9	27	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
22¼	14⅛	Ravbest 1.50	5	13	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞+	⅛
14	6⅛	Ravmlmt .32	6	12	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
37⅞	20	Raythen .80	8	157	30⅛	29⅞	30 —	¼
21½	9¼	RCA 1	8	2391	13⅝	12¾	13 —	⅛
61⅛	38	RCA cvpf 4		6	45⅛	45⅛	46 +	1¾
50	32	RCA pf 3.50		z100	38	37	38 +	1¼
43¼	11¼	RdgBate .35	7	243	16⅝	16	16⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Redman Ind		362	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	6⅞	ReeceCp .74	5	32	9⅛	9	9⅛	
21⅛	8⅛	Reed Tool	11	49	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
23	15¼	Reeves 1.80	4	6	18⅛	18	18	
17⅞	13	ReichCh .60	4	156	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
8⅛	2⅞	Reliab St .60	4	9	5⅝	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
23⅛	9¼	RelianEl .80	4	257	12	11⅞	12	
65	30½	Relian pf 3		1	39¾	39⅛	39¾+	¾
11⅛	4⅛	RelisGrp .40	13	31	7	6⅞	6⅞	
21⅛	12¼	ReG pfC2.20		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
26¼	12⅛	ReG pfB2.20		3	18	17⅞	17⅛+	¼
25⅛	1⅛	Republic Cp	4	114	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
17⅛	8	RepFinS .80	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	RepStl 1.60a	3	198	28⅛	27½	28 —	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ResrvOil .10	4	31	5½	5⅜	5½	
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	7	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
31⅞	11	RevcoDS .52	11	35	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	RevCop .12e	2	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
61⅞	38¾	Revlon 1.20	14	200	51¾	51	51½+	1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	4	42	3⅛	3	3⅛	
20⅛	10⅛	Rexnrd 1.12	6	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
34⅛	22	Roxn pf2.36		x1	28½	28½	28½+	⅜
55⅜	37⅛	ReyInd 2.88	8	525	56⅛	56	56 +	⅛
62⅛	35⅛	Reyin pf2.25		57	62⅛	61⅛	62 +	⅛
26⅛	13½	ReynMct 1a	3	222	17¾	17¼	17⅛+	¼
64	42½	ReyM pf4.50		3	51	49½	51 +	3
10⅛	3⅞	ReySec .50a	12	32	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Richardsn 1	3	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅛	13⅜	RichMer .64	9	114	17⅛	17	17 +	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .80	7	44	13⅛	12¾	12¾—	¼
15⅜	9⅛	RiegelT 1.20	4	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	RioGran .20	5	71	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7	RioGr pf.80		22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16⅜	2⅛	RiteAid .12	10	651	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
25⅛	10⅛	RivianF .90	9	67	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Robshaw .90	9	21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
19⅜	12⅛	Robrisn 1.30	4	1	16	16	16	
25⅛	8⅛	Robins .24a	11	265	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
20⅛	10	RochG 1.24b	6	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23	8⅛	RochTel .76	8	27	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
11⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .44	3	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
28⅛	18	Rockwlint 2	6	127	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
72⅛	48	RkInt pf4.75		1	56	56	56	
94⅛	43⅛	RohmH 1.28	9	66	55	53½	53½—	⅜
20⅛	8	Rohr Ind .90	6	93	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
19⅜	6⅛	Rollinsin .25	11	74	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Ronson .28	10	18	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Roper 1.10	4	20	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
29⅛	12⅛	RorerA .90	12	101	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
37⅛	16⅛	Rosario .40a	13	96	31⅛	30⅛	31½+	1⅛
18⅛	6⅛	RoyCCol .64	9	136	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
36	22⅛	RoyID 2.71e	3	453	33⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Rovlind .451	3	57	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12	3	RTE Cp .16	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
39⅛	9⅛	Rubbrm .36	11	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Rucker Co	7	166	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
11	5⅛	RussTog .75	4	14	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	6	361	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛

S - T - U

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅞	23¾	SabinR .40b	10	3	28½	28¼	28¼—	¼
3½	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	4	21	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
43⅞	29⅛	Safewy 1.80	9	255	41	40	40 —	⅞
7⅛	2⅛	Sag Corp	4	18	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.20	5	233	40¼	39¾	37⅞	
13¼	8¼	StJoLrP 1.12	11	4	12	12	12 +	⅛
35½	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	24	27⅞	26¾	26⅞—	⅜
12½	9	StPauIS .9ea		96	11⅛	10¾	10¾—	¼
37¼	18	StRegP 1.40	6	92	24¼	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
7⅛	3½	Salant .24b	2	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	153	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
8⅛	1¾	Sandrs Asso		36	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
14	7¼	Sangamo .70	5	11	10⅝	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
13⅛	5½	SJuanR .80t	6	12	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
36	21½	SFeInd 1.80	6	259	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	
13	6⅜	SFeInd pf.50		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
50¾	13	SanFelnt .30	8	234	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
8	4⅝	SargWel .32	7	45	8	7¼	7¼—	½
12½	2¾	SaulRl 1.19e	4	54	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
13⅞	6⅛	SavanE .84r	5	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅞	8½	SavnEA .33e		25	11½	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Sav A Stop		48	2¾	2½	2⅝	
6¾	2¼	SavODr .15e	8	18	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	¼
6	1⅝	SavinB Mch		31	3½	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Saxon Ind	3	115	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜—	⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	4	75	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
8¼	2	Schaefer Cp	27	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
75⅞	41½	SchergPl .80	24	661	53⅞	52½	52½—	⅛
57½	13¾	SchlitzBr .68	10	285	20½	19½	19⅞—	⅛
133¾	73	Schlumb .90	26	593	95	92⅛	92½—	1
13¼	8⅛	SCM Cp .50	3	73	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅞	4⅝	SCOAInd .40	5	50	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
14¾	6⅝	ScoILFd .58	4	44	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅛	8⅛	ScottFetz 1	4	227	11½	11	11 —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ScottFor .68	5	32	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16⅞	9⅜	ScottPap .68	6	57	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
15⅛	3⅜	Scottys .10	8	28	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	5	135	11⅞	11	11¼+	⅛
39⅞	24	Scovil pf2.50		15	29	28¾	29 +	¼
7½	3¼	ScudDuoVl		39	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
8⅛	6	Scud pf.82k		1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
18⅞	9⅛	SeaCont .20	3	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	
34⅞	19¾	SeabCL 2.20	5	358	31½	30¾	30⅞+	¼
5⅛	2⅛	SeabWA .141	8	49	3¼	3½	3½	
47⅛	24½	Seagram .20	15	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞+	⅜
7½	3	Seagrv .25p	4	29	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
13½	6⅜	SealdPw .72	5	5	9⅛	9½	9½+	⅛
28⅛	11⅛	SearleG .45	13	628	18⅛	17½	17⅞	
50¾	41½	Sears 1.60a	15	1248	65½	60	60½+	3⅞
3½	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		62	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
60¼	16⅛	Seccolnc .13	8	324	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
6½	2⅛	SvcCplnl .30	4	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
13¼	5⅛	Servomt .60	4	37	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
8⅛	3½	Shakspre .28	6	19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
12⅛	5⅛	Shapell .10	5	317	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
72⅛	38¼	ShellOil 2.60	5	147	48	47	47 —	½
24⅛	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	3	6	20¼	20¼	20¼+	1⅛
9	4	ShellrGl .56	4	49	7⅜	7	7 —	⅛
16½	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		2	14	14	14 +	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
40¼	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	5	161	39⅞	38¾	39 +	⅛
68	52	Shr W pf4.40		z190	66	66	66 +	¼
11⅛	7⅛	SierrPac .92	6	71	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
23¼	12¾	SignalCo .50	2	162	16⅞	16	16 —	⅛
40¼	29	Signal pf2.20		4	36¼	35¼	35¼—	1¾
42½	18⅛	SignodeCp 1	8	177	28¼	28	28⅛+	¼
4	2¼	SimPre .10e	6	45	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
21⅞	9⅛	Simm .88a	7	7	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
39	6¼	SimpPat .33	13	205	11⅛	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
41	10	SingerCo 2	7	920	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
54¼	25¼	Sinsr pf3.50		29	35	34	34⅞+	⅜
15⅞	7⅜	SkaugCo .60	8	13	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
73	40⅛	Skelly 1.20a	7	2	55	55	55 +	¼
18	6¼	Skil Corp		51	10¼	10	10¼+	1¼
21⅛	10¼	Skyline .24	40	117	18⅞	17½	17⅞—	⅝
14½	6⅛	SmithAO .78	10	45	9⅛	8⅞	9	
29⅛	10⅛	SmithInt .24	10	114	16	15¼	15½—	⅜
54⅞	30¼	Smithkline 2	12	91	49⅛	47	47 —	¾
16⅛	6½	SmithTr .45	4	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	¼
16⅞	8⅝	Smucker .80	8	6	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
17⅛	5⅛	SolaBs .60	4	38	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
31⅛	1⅛	Sonest 1.66c	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	SonyCp .02h	13	2003	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
41⅛	26⅞	ScoLin 4.50z	6	27	32½	31⅞	32⅞+	⅜
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
16¾	8¾	SCarEG 1.48	9	523	13⅞	13¼	13½—	⅜

(Continued on next page.)

…W YORK, Jan. 30.—Cash …s in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

…odity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
…ODS		
…Accra, lb.	*.88¾	*.63
…4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.69
…CTILES		
…loth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25	.49
…TALS		
…billets (Pitt.), ton	190.00	132.00
…Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	87.92
…scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	72-13	94-95
…spot, lb	24½	.19
…r elec. lb.	63¾-70	68.15-68½
…(Straits), lb	373½	3.13½
…E St. L basis, lb.	38½-40	31½-32
…N.Y. oz.	4.250	3.95
…N.Y. oz.	177.50	—

Market Summary

Jan. 30, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
…gh El	438,800	10⅛	—1
…Oil	274,500	2⅞	— ⅞
…	262,200	12⅞	— ⅜
…hn Co	252,400	30	—1⅞
…Tel&Tel	240,500	48½	+ ⅛
…ro'd	236,700	18⅛	— ⅛
…	232,600	182⅞	—4⅞
…Corp	224,800	6	— ¼
…e Tel	218,300	78⅜	— ¼
…ips Pet	213,500	39⅝	— ⅝
… Broad	204,900	6⅛	— ⅜
…hern Co	197,100	10⅛	— ¼
…orp	192,900	23⅛	— ⅛
…iff Int	187,400	7	— ¼
… Elec	180,200	36⅝	— ⅜

	Today	Prev. day
…ne (in millions)	27.41	31.76
…ces	629	1022
…es	820	457
…anged	356	361
…issues	1845	1840
1974-75 highs	35	23
1974-75 lows	2	3

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
…x Corp	139,700	30⅛	—1¼
…p Ho	96,300	3¼	
…as Pet	89,100	3⅛	— ¼
…Cp wt	69,400	⅝	—1
…nix Stl	44,300	5¾	+ ½
…rans In	56,200	25	+ ½
…os Rst	45,600	10⅛	— ⅛
…Oil M	42,700	26⅛	— ⅞
…Mt Cp	37,800	9⅝	— ⅛
…sTh wt	30,900	3½	

…ex total stock sales 3,020,000
…sales year ago 2,229,360
…erican Stock Index:

Low	Close	N.C.
72.42	73.99	+0.75

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
…dus.	711.20	717.30	693.13	695.42	—9.54
…rans.	152.69	164.82	157.16	157.65	—3.40
…il.	80.62	81.22	79.08	79.56	—0.83
…k.	230.07	232.27	223.96	224.78	—3.41

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrial	87.50	84.23	84.71	1.74
Railroads	39.59	37.90	37.92	1.12
Utilities	40.36	39.71	39.40	0.45
Stocks	78.69	75.66	76.21	1.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
…position	41.49	40.52	40.52	—0.51
…strials	44.56	43.51	43.51	—0.43
…nsportation	30.57	29.45	29.45	—0.67
…ities	30.84	30.50	30.50	—0.16
…nce	48.48	47.48	47.48	—0.26

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
29	341,102	374,542	6,036
28	474,538	430,565	4,727
27	374,275	388,557	4,918
24	234,124	288,340	2,838
23	219,203	264,429	3,876
22	191,891	243,666	2,723

*These totals are included in the sales …es.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931) 773.8 721.8
* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Jan. 30, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	36.25	35.85	35.80	36.55	35.50
May	35.25	36.45	35.30	36.39	36.20
Jul	34.85	35.50	34.45	35.40	35.00
Sep	33.10	33.75	32.95	N33.20	N33.85
Oct	32.15	32.50	31.60	32.00	32.20
Mar	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.15	27.50
May	26.15	26.15	25.90	N25.90	26.40

Sales: 2,423.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
Wool futures were quiet, no trades transacted.
Sales: 0.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Mar	73.00	73.20	71.51	72.10	72.70
May	66.60	66.85	65.25	65.60	66.30
Jul	63.90	64.10	62.20	62.65	63.40
Sep	62.20	62.45	61.15	61.15	61.95
Dec	60.29	60.40	59.25	59.35	60.10
Mar	53.50	58.53	57.70	57.90	58.25
May	56.60	57.07	56.60	57.00	57.35
Sales: 1,032.					
COPPER (25,000 LBS)					
Feb	51.90	51.90	51.90	51.90	51.70
Mar	52.80	53.00	52.30	52.40	52.20
May	53.90	54.30	53.50	53.60	53.50
Jul	55.10	55.50	54.70	54.90	54.80
Sep	56.50	56.90	56.00	56.10	56.10
Dec	58.50	58.90	57.80	57.80	57.90
Jan	58.90	59.00	58.40	58.40	58.50
Mar	60.60	60.60	59.60	59.60	N.C.
Sales: 631.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	3.28	3.28	3.20	3.24	3.20
Apr	3.33	3.45	3.33	B3.43	3.35
May	3.72	3.83	3.71	3.80	3.70
Nov	4.53	4.60	4.55	4.57	4.58
Mar	5.30	5.35	5.30	A5.30	B5.30
Sales: 2,576					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Feb	421.90	421.90	419.50	419.50	430.50
Mar	432.00	435.00	419.50	432.50	434.00
May	440.00	442.20	427.00	430.00	441.60
Jul	447.50	448.00	435.00	437.20	449.80
Sep	454.50	456.00	441.00	444.00	455.90
Dec	464.50	464.50	453.60	453.80	465.80
Jan	465.50	467.50	454.00	456.50	458.60
Mar	469.50	473.50	460.00	462.20	474.40
May	479.50	480.00	466.00	468.00	480.10
Sales: 7,335.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 LBS)					
Mar	47.00	48.40	47.00	48.35	46.50
May	49.20	49.70	49.00	B49.85	B49.25
Jul	50.50	50.60	50.20	51.20	49.70
Sep	51.25	52.00	51.25	B52.30	51.00
Sales: 250.					
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	39.10	39.45	38.60	39.20	39.05
May	40.15	40.40	39.60	40.05	40.00
Jul	41.50	41.55	40.75	41.15	41.25
Oct	43.40	43.45	42.75	43.15	B43.05
Dec	44.40	44.50	43.75	44.20	44.14
Mar	—	—	—	B44.75	B44.70
May	—	—	—	B45.65	B45.60
Sales: 1,050.					
GOLD (100 troy ounce contracts).					
Feb	177.00	177.00	177.00	175.80s	179.10
Mar	179.00	179.60	176.60	177.00s	180.30
Apr	179.70	180.70	178.00	178.30s	181.70
Jun	182.50	182.50	181.60	181.30s	184.60
Aug	185.70	185.70	185.70	184.30s	187.70
Oct	188.20	188.80	188.30	187.30s	190.80
Dec	191.80	191.90	191.80	190.30s	193.80
Feb	194.80	195.40	194.00	193.30s	196.80
Apr	197.80	197.80	197.80	196.30s	197.80
Jun	200.80	200.80	200.80	199.30s	
Sales: 1,295.					

A: Asked; B: Bid; N: Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.90	3.92½	3.80	3.83	3.89
May	3.86½	3.87	3.78	3.84½	3.84½
Jul	3.77	3.77	3.69	3.75	3.75
Sep	3.83	3.86	3.78½	3.82	3.85
Dec	3.94	3.96	3.89	3.92	3.93¼
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.17½	3.19½	3.14	3.16½	3.18½
May	3.22	3.23	3.17	3.19	3.21½
Jul	3.23½	3.22¼	3.16	3.17½	3.21¼
Sep	3.07	3.07	3.03	3.03	3.07
Dec	2.86	2.87	2.82	2.84	2.87
Mar	2.93	2.93	2.90	2.90	2.93
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	6.28	6.28	6.13	6.21	6.24
May	6.38	6.39	6.24¾	6.24	6.39
Jul	6.43	6.46	6.32	6.40	6.45
Aug	6.42	6.46	6.33	6.44	n6.43
Sep	6.27	6.32	6.17	6.26	6.29
Nov	6.21	6.24	6.11	6.17	6.22
Jan	6.29	6.31	6.18	6.24	6.29
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	32.90	33.05	31.75	32.20	32.80
May	31.75	31.95	30.70	31.20	31.55
Jul	30.80	31.05	29.65	30.05	30.50
Aug	29.95	29.95	28.20	29.00	29.66
Sep	28.80	28.90	27.85	28.15	28.75
Oct	27.00	27.15	26.15	26.89	26.95
Dec	25.10	26.25	25.25	25.75	26.00
Jan	25.50	25.50	25.00	25.00	25.25
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	125.50	125.50	123.00	125.00	125.50
May	131.00	132.00	129.50	130.50	131.50
Jul	136.50	137.50	134.00	136.00	137.50
Aug	139.00	139.50	138.00	138.00	138.00
Sep	140.00	142.00	140.00	141.00	143.00
Jan	149.00	151.00	147.00	147.00	149.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Feb	430.00	431.50	411.00	412.00	424.00
Mar	430.50	434.50	414.00	415.00	432.50
Apr	439.00	440.00	419.00	420.00	435.50
Jun	446.00	448.00	425.00	429.00	444.50
Aug	454.00	454.00	434.00	436.00	453.50
Oct	459.00	460.00	441.00	443.50	460.80
Dec	466.00	466.00	449.00	450.50	467.00
Feb	473.00	473.00	456.50	456.50	473.00
Apr	476.00	478.50	462.50	462.50	479.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Feb	36.90	37.25	36.15	36.50	36.90
Apr	38.40	38.72	37.55	37.70	39.40
Jun	38.85	39.20	38.02	38.25	38.80
Aug	38.65	39.00	37.95	38.30	38.65
Oct	38.40	38.60	37.65	b38.00	39.45
Dec	38.60	38.80	37.70	b38.10	38.60

Sales: Feb 1766; April 5792; June 2975; Aug 716; Oct 99; Dec 68.
Open interest: Feb 4233; April 7798; June 5271; Aug 1781; Oct 778; Dec 577.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Feb	42.40	42.50	41.15	42.00	42.20
Apr	42.50	42.50	41.25	41.75	42.30
Jun	45.30	45.50	44.15	44.40	45.20
Jul	46.25	46.35	45.00	45.40	46.00
Aug	45.15	45.25	44.20	44.30	r44.85
Oct	45.00	45.10	43.75	b44.30	a44.20
Dec	46.45	46.45	44.70	45.50	b45.47

Sales: Feb 1240; April 2982; June 1304; July 435; Aug 76; Oct 25; Dec 113.
Open interest: Feb 2088; April 3034; June 2826; July 1216; Aug 553; Oct 209; Dec 321.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Feb	48.90	49.15	48.55	b48.75	49.25
Mar	51.30	51.30	50.10	50.25	51.40
Apr	47.10	47.25	46.10	a46.10	a47.05
May	48.00	48.00	47.20	47.60	48.20
Jun	47.00	47.15	46.75	46.75	47.15
Sep	55.00	55.00	54.00	54.00	n54.25

Sales: Feb 155; March 516; April 29; May 18; June 5; Sep 2.
Open interest: Jan 7; Feb 731; March 411; April 3311; May 341; June 146; Sep 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	67.20	67.85	65.25	66.20	b66.40
Mar	67.00	67.60	65.20	66.40	b66.10
May	68.00	68.95	66.35	68.25	b67.35
Jul	68.80	69.30	67.00	67.70	b68.12
Aug	63.00	68.55	66.10	b65.50	b67.05
Feb	63.25	68.25	67.50	a67.50	b69.00

Sales: Feb 4355; March 2776; May 1212; July 699; Aug 94; Feb 14.
Open interest: Feb 2280; March 2393; May 1702; July 1175; Aug 350; Feb 67.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Feb	178.00	179.00	176.30	177.00	178.80
Mar	180.00	180.00	176.80	176.80	179.30
Jun	183.40	183.70	181.20	181.20	183.50
Sep	186.70	187.20	185.60	185.60	187.30
Dec	192.00	192.60	189.50	189.50	192.60
Jun				202.00	202.00

Sales: Feb. 52; March 1,054; June 139; Sep. 64; Dec. 4; June 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Mar	376	360	369.50-370	370 -372
May	373	355	365 -365.50	361.50-362.50
Aug	344	329	342 -342.50	335 -326
Oct	320	305.50	318.50-320	312.50-313
Dec	301	298	301 -303	291 -292
Mar	285	275	283 -283.50	276 -278
May	273	265	271.50-272.50	263 -265
COCOA				
Mar	762	749	752.50-753	750 -752.50
May	687	675	676 -677	677.50-673
Jul	647	635	637 -638	639 -640
Sep	624	615	614 -615	614 -617
Dec	622	615	614 -616	616 -617
Mar	634	595	594 -599	598 -599
May	—	—	590 -575	580 -575
COFFEE				
Jan	470	459	465 -468	454.50-456
Mar	471	460	466 -467.50	459 -460
May	459.50	453	454 -455	452 -452.50
Jul	457	452.50	453 -454	451.50-452
Sep	456	455	456 -457	453 -453.50
Nov	459		458 -459	455 -457
Jan	462	463	460 -462	453 -460

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	£
7 D.	6⅞-7⅜	7⅞-8⅞	1⅞-2⅝	12⅞-14⅛
1 M.	7⅜-7⅞	7⅞-7⅞	3⅝-4⅛	12⅞-13⅛
3 M	7⅛-8⅛	7⅛-7⅞	5⅝-6⅛	13⅞-13⅞
6 M.	8-8⅜	7⅝-7⅞	6⅛-6⅝	13⅛-13⅞
1 Y.	8⅛-8⅞	7⅛-7¾	6⅞-7⅛	13⅞-14⅛

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	509.50-510	504.50-505
3 months	529-529.50	524.50-525
Cathodes: spot	499-500	495-495.50
3 months	519-520	515-516
Tin: spot	3,212-3,214	3,180-3,190
3 months	3,161-3,164	3,145-3,150
Lead: spot	227-227.50	226.75-227.55
3 months	213.50-214.50	213-213.50
Zinc: spot	337-333	328-329
3 months	324-325	322.50-323
Silver: spot	180.80-181.30	179.93-180.40
3 months	186.70-187	165.65-185.83

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Mar	796	785	793-794	+2
May	776.50	766	775-—	+2
Jul	—	—	760-775	UC
Sep	—	—	765-768	UC
Dec		685	685-—	+4
Mar	662	660	660-655	UC
Lots 240.				
SUGAR				
May	—	—	—4,650	UC
Oct	—	—	—4,200	UC

These securities have been placed privately.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 50,000,000

ÖSTERREICHISCHE KONTROLLBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

9 ¾ % guaranteed bearer notes 1975 due 1980
guaranteed by
THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft

January 31, 1975

New Issue
January 31, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

EUROFIMA

Europäische Gesellschaft für die Finanzierung von Eisenbahnmaterial, Basel
Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire, Bâle
Società europea per il finanziamento di materiale ferroviario, Basilea

DM 100,000,000.-

9% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1975

Offering price: 100%
Interest: 9% p. a., payable annually on February 1
Redemption: on February 1, 1981 through 1985 in 5 annual instalments
Listing: Frankfurt (Main), Düsseldorf, Hamburg, München

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft – Frankfurter Bank –
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Georg Hauck & Sohn
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Schwäbische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Württembergische Landeskommunalbank – Girozentrale –

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N. V.
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S. A.
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Chge prev. Close
19½	9⅛	SeJerin 1.56	7	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
15¼	6¾	Southdown	3	63	11	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
28	15⅜	Sdwn pfI.80		92	22⅜	22	22⅜+	⅛
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	7	360	13¼	13	13⅛+	
15	5½	SoeaIPS .96r	5	9	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
19⅜	14⅝	SoCalE 1.68	5	263	19½	19	19 —	⅛
17¼	7⅜	SouthCo 1.40	7	1755	10⅜	10¼	10½	
34	22	SoInGE 2.28	7	24	27½	26⅝	27⅛	
85½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	66	46¼	45¾	45⅞—	⅜
37¾	25½	SoNETI 2.84	8	17	31½	31⅜	31⅝—	⅛
49½	38½	SoNE pf3.82		2	43½	43¼	43¼+	½
40⅞	25	Sou Pac 2.24	6	108	30⅝	29½	29⅝—	⅛
52¾	12¼	Sou Ry 2.12	7	107	43¾	42½	42⅝+	⅜
53¾	36	SouRy pfA 3		5	45⅞	45½	45½+	⅜
6¼	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		15	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
31¼	16½	SouUGs 1.68	8	10	25⅞	24¾	24⅞—	⅛
22	13¼	SouthId .40b	11	94	19⅜	18¾	18¾+	⅛
10¾	3⅝	SwstFor .20	3	26	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
22¾	11¾	SwtFl pf1.50		19	17½	17	17⅛+	¼
11⅝	8⅛	SwstPSv .98	9	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8¼	4	Sparton .24	5	48	8⅛	8	8	
13⅜	6¾	SperryHut 1	5	117	7⅞	7½	7⅝—	⅛
37	26	SprryH pf 3		3	30	30	30 +	⅛
44⅜	23⅛	SperryR .76	8	464	31⅛	29⅞	30⅛—	⅛
21⅞	5	Sprague El	2	129	8¼	7½	7⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Spring M .75	4	25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅜
32	12¼	Squar D 1.10	11	102	18¼	18	18¼+	⅜
43⅜	20	Saulbb .84	16	234	32½	30¾	31⅛—	⅛
56¼	24	StaleyM 1.68	6	154	53½	51¾	55 —	¼
25⅞	18¾	StPoor 1.92a		26	23		22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
62	49	StgBrands 2	16	157	63⅜	62	60¼—	1½
43½	22¾	StBPaint .28	26	66	37¾	36½	37⅛+	1½
36⅝	26⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	822	26⅝	25¼	25½+	⅛
45⅞	39⅜	StdOilInd 2	6	x1055	43½	42⅝	43⅜—	⅛
86	37¾	StdOilOh 1.36	16	204	57⅜	55⅞	57⅜—	1⅜
62⅝	50	StdRes 2.50		z110	51		51 —	1
9⅛	6	StdPress .48	3	23	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
19¼	7¾	StPrud .66b	8	7	8¼	8	8	
16⅝	7½	Standex .52	4	46	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
31	12⅛	StanWks .96	7	17	18⅛	17¾	18 —	⅜
12⅝	5⅞	Stanray .60	4	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
21⅞	13⅜	Starrett 1	6	3	17¼	17¼	17½	
16⅛	1⅜	StaMut Inv	2	118	3⅜	3½	3⅝+	⅛
13¼	8¾	StaMS 1.10e		48	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	¼
52⅝	35¾	StaufCh 2.20	6	33	46¼	45½	45⅝—	¼
7⅜	4⅝	SterlCh .68	6	61	5½	5½	5½	
31¼	16	SterDrug .70	13	436	18	17¾	17⅞—	⅜
12⅜	7½	Sterndnt .12	6	107	9¼	8¾	8¾+	⅛
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	3	216	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	7	14	21¾	20⅞	21⅜+	½
7⅜	1½	StokVC .10	5	23	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13⅛	10	StokVC pf 1		239	11	11	11	
69⅞	31½	StoneWeb 2	9	78	52	51	51½—	⅜
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	2	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅞	9½	Stop Shop 1	4	19	13½	13¼	13¼	
a 10	6	StridRite .65	6	65	8¾	8½	8½	
38¾	18	StuWor 1.32	3	17	23⅜	23¼	23½+	⅛
71½	42¾	StuWr pfB5	5		49½	49½	49½	
30½	15½	StW pfA1.40	2		19¼	19¼	19¼	
3¾	1¼	Suave Sho	4	62	2	1⅞	2	
18¼	16½	SubnPro .88	5		3	14⅞	14⅝	
12⅜	3⅜	SuCrest .20a		2	12	6¾	6¾+	⅛
18⅛	8¼	Sun Chm .40	3	26	12¼	11⅝	11⅞+	⅜
64¼	33¾	SunOil 1r	4	99	36⅜	35½	36¼—	¼
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		82	48½	30½	48⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9¾	Sunbeam 1	7	43	15⅜	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
27½	10¼	Sundstrd .80	6	144	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
45¼	29¾	Sunds pf2.50		1	37⅞	37¾	37⅞+	⅛
24¾	7¾	SunshMn .48	10	16	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
19⅞	11⅜	SupVali .50	7	26	19	18¾	18¾	
364	134	Supr Oil 1.40	15	70	177½	171¾	176 +	6
8⅜	2⅜	SupmkG .20	4	75	4⅜	4	4 —	⅛
20½	12	Supm pfI.30		2	14		13¾	13⅜+	⅛
25	8⅜	Superscpe	3	103	14¼	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
12⅜	2	Suthn Mtge	7	11	4		3⅞	3⅞	
8	3¾	Swank .40	3	38	5¼		5	5⅛+	⅛
29⅜	16⅝	Sybron .72	7	111	15⅜		15	15⅛—	⅜
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.48		2	33¾		33½	33¾+	⅜
9⅜	2¼	Systron Don	23	14	3⅝		3¾	3¾—	⅛
23⅜	10¾	TaftBrd .60	6	106	17⅞		16½	16⅞—	⅜
10¼	1⅞	Talcott Nat		69	3¼		2½	2⅝—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Talley .68	5	83	6¾		6¾	6¾	
11⅛	7⅜	Talley pfB		1	9⅞		9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17¾	8¾	TampaEl .96	9	312	13⅞		13	13 —	⅛
26	9¾	Tandy Corp	7	133	29¼		19	19½—	⅜
9⅜	3¾	Tappan .40		15	5		4¾	5 +	⅛
9½	4	*Technicolr*	4	40	6¼		6¼	6¼—	½
16	4¾	Technicon	10	17	7¾		7½	7½	
47¾	18½	Tektronx .20	9	56	23⅜		22¾	23 —	½
6⅝	2¾	Telecor .25	4	19	3⅝		3⅜	3⅞+	⅛
15	7¾	Teledyn .40	5	319	14⅛		12¾	13⅝—	1¼
69⅛	46¼	Teledyn pf 6		3	55¼		55	55	
8½	1¼	Telesrmpt		189	3¼		3⅛	3¼	
4⅛	2¼	Telex Cp		3725	12⅜		⅞	1⅛—	2⅛
24¾	16¾	Tennco 1.60	6	385	24⅝		23⅝	23¾—	⅜
4⅝	1	Tennco wt A		76	2¼		2	2 —	¼
91½	62¾	Tennc pf5.50		8	89⅞		87¾	87¾—	2½
24⅝	17¼	TesoroP .40	3	272	16⅞		16	16⅜+	⅜
32⅝	24	Texaco 2a	4	1238	26¼		25¼	25½—	⅜
35¾	24	TexCom .90	14	124	37⅛		35	37 +	2
54	28	TexETr 1.76	8	118	29¼		28¾	28½—	⅜
33	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	5	148	27⅞		26¼	26½—	½
36⅝	20⅛	Texgslf 1.20	6	36	26¼		26¼	26¼+	½
21⅜	8½	*Texasind 1b*	12	9	11⅛		11¼	11¼	
115¼	86¾	Textnst 1	18	294	74		71⅜	71¾—	1¼
2⅛	8¼	TexOilG .8	9	68	17¼		16⅝	16⅞—	⅜

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Chge prev. Close
25	15¼	TexUt 1.16	10	881	22⅜	22	22 —	⅜
25	15¼	TexUt 1.16	10	861	22⅜	22	22 —	⅜
13⅝	5⅜	Textil Ind	3	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
22⅞	11⅜	Textron 1.10	5	44	15⅜	15	15 —	⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		2	25⅜	25	25⅛	
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		41	17¼	16¾	17¼+	⅛
17¾	8½	ThkInl .70	4	84	12⅜	12	12¼+	⅛
46⅝	24	ThomBel .72	16	40	32	31½	31½+	⅛
17⅜	8¾	ThomIn .40b	6	26	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	31	6	5¾	5⅝—	⅛
7¼	4	ThrftDs .48	11	9	5¾	5½	5¾+	⅛
22¾	9½	TI Corp 1	7	24	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
47⅛	25⅛	TidwaIM .68	9	35	33½	33	33⅜+	⅛
22⅞	6¼	Tigerin .40a	5	334	9¾	8½	9 —	⅜
41⅛	24½	Timelnc 2	6	2	38¾	38⅛	38¾	
57⅛	34	TimeMktr .50	8	161	14½	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	7	64	28½	27⅜	28½+	⅛
28	8¾	Tish Rlty		34	12¾	12¾	12⅝—	⅛
11¾	4⅞	TablnP .15e	40	1	8	8	8	
14⅛	5¾	Todd Shipyd		2	6⅝	6¾	6⅝+	⅛
28⅞	15½	ToledoEd 2	7	93	19⅞	19⅜	19½—	
15½	5¼	TonkaCp .40	3	39	7¾	7½	7⅜—	⅛
34⅝	11	TraneCo .96	10	155	17⅜	16⅞	17 +	⅛
45½	25½	TranUn 1.56	18	78	35	34½	34½—	⅜
18⅞	4¾	Trans W Air		243	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
23¾	11⅜	TWA pf 2		9	13½	13	13¼+	½
9½	3⅜	TranWF .16	6	27	9¼	9	9⅛	
10⅛	5⅜	Transum .59	18	478	8¾	8	8⅛+	⅛
22	15¼	TraInc 1.68a		16	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
7	4	TranOh .20r	5	11	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
19½	10⅝	Tramwy 1.48	5	58	15¾	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
35½	15¼	Travlrs 1.08	6	385	21¾	21	21 —	⅜
45	21¾	Travelr pf 2		30	31¼	31	31 —	½
18	3⅜	TRE Cp .80t	40	65	6¾	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
27½	13⅜	TriCon 1.23a		60	18⅛	17⅞	18—	⅜
34½	26¾	TriC n pf2.50		3	30	30	30	
27¼	2	TriSou Mine	2	73	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11¼	9¼	TriInd .90a	4	8	13¾	13½	13½	
12	4⅜	TycoLb .10a	7	65	11	9¾	9¾	
29⅝	12	TyerCo .80	4	58	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	⅜
29⅞	13	UAL In .60a	5	1515	20	17¾	18⅛+	⅜
22⅜	13¼	Uarco 1.20a	3	26	20⅛	19¾	19¾—	1⅛
16	9¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	3	12⅜	12¼	12½	
14⅞	7¾	UMC Ind 1	4	82	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
17⅝	5	UMET Tr .72	2	29	5¾	5½	5⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8¼	Unarco .52b	3	15	13¾	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
43¾	26¼	UniNV 2.50a	6	10	40¾	40¾	40¾+	1
19⅜	5 ⅝	UnBanc .84b	6	41	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
63	37¼	UnCamp 2	8	49	47¼	46½	46¾	
45	31¾	UnCarb 2.20	5	809	45⅞	44⅞	45⅜+	⅜
19¾	7¼	UnCom 1.33	7	6	18½	10	10 —	⅜
8¾	2½	Union Corp	18	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	8¾	Un Elec 1.38	8	2114	11¼	10¾	11 —	⅛
41½	34	UnEl pf 4		230	38	37⅞	38 +	1
25¼	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72		23	25¼	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
56¾	27¼	UnOCal 1.98	4	196	38¾	37¼	37⅝—	⅜
73⅛	35⅜	UOCa pf2.50	10	434	49½	48	48¼+	⅛
97¾	51⅜	UPacCp 2.80		70	70⅜	67¾	69 —	⅜
17⅜	9¼	UnPac pf.47		6	12¾	12	12 —	
11	1⅜	Unlona Inc		13	2¾	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Unitroyal .70	5	417	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
93¼	62	Unitryal pf 8		z180	72½	72	72 +	½
37½	22½	UnitAircft 2	5	296	36	35	35⅛—	⅜
9⅝	7¾	*Unit Air pf 8*		17	96½	95½	96 +	½
8⅝	2¾	Unit Brands		61	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
10⅜	4⅝	UnBrnd pfA		19	7¾	7¼	7¾+	⅛
9¼	4¼	UnitCo pf7.5		3	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
10⅜	4	U FinCal .20	5	59	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
8	3	U GasP .65e	7	505	7¾	7⅜	7¾	
26	13⅜	U Illum 2.32	5	80	21⅞	20¾	21¾+	1
10	5	UnitInd .36b	5	4	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
6½	4¼	UnitIn pf 42		6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
23⅛	8¾	*Unitlmn .10*		42	4	3¾	3¾	
15⅞	8¼	UJerSt 1.04	7	8	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	4	39	14¾	14	14⅛—	⅛
18⅜	6	Un Nucir		55	10⅝	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
4¼	1⅛	UnitPk Mln		37	1⅞	1¾	1¾+	⅛
19½	2	UnitRefg .40	2	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
38½	18⅜	USFidG 2.48	13	92	28¼	27⅜	28¼+	⅜
25⅜	10¼	USFoS 1.50e		54	13¾	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
23⅜	12	USGypa 1.60	7	172	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
7¾	4	US Home	18	490	5	4¾	4¾+	⅛
8⅞	2	US Ind 4er	3	456	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
23½	5¾	USLease .24	11	129	13¾	12¾	13¼—	⅜
12⅞	2¼	US Rlty 1e	7	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
13⅜	6¼	US Shoe .95	5	119	9¼	9	9⅛—	⅛
49½	35¾	US Sti 2.80	4	689	47	46¾	46¾+	1
12⅝	6¾	UnTelec .90	9	42	16	15¾	15¾	
17⅜	10⅜	UnTel 1.68	9	199	14½	14	14⅜—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	UnTel wt		54	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16	
22¾	14	UnTel 2pf1.50		15	19⅜	19¼	19½—	⅜
10¾	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	4	15	5	4½	4½—	
21⅞	12⅜	UnivarCp 1	2	14	18¼	18¼	18½+	⅛
29⅜	21¼	UnivLeaf 2	6	13	30⅝	30	30	
13¼	7¾	USP .90	4	174	12½	12	12⅜+	⅛
37⅛	21¾	Upjohn .96	12	2015	33	32¼	33⅛—	⅜
31⅜	7¼	USLIFE .29	6	347	14⅜	13¾	13⅜—	
1.1¼	7⅞	UsIfeF .96a		19	10¼	10¼	10¼+	¼
21½	14½	*USM stp 7*	4	17	16½	15⅞	16 +	⅛
23¼	19¼	USM pf2 10		1	23⅜	23¾	23¾+	⅛
52⅞	32⅜	Utahint .80a	17	469	47⅞	46	45¼+	1¼

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Chge prev. Close
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	112	26⅞	26½	26⅝—	⅛
23⅛	14	UV Ind 1	3	40	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
6o½	50	UV In pfA.50		1	52¼	52⅛	52¼+	1¼
13¼	5⅜	Va Ian .91	7	83	8	7½	7⅝	
32⅜	19	Vreaer 1.72	6	5	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜+	⅜
6⅛	2¾	Vemco Co.	225	23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	½
19⅛	1⅜	Venca .20	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10½	Vesica 1.56a		10	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
34¼	⅛	Veico Otish	14	170	25¾	24⅜	24⅜—	⅛
19⅛	9	Vf Corp 1	7	10	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
7½	2½	*Viacom Int*	6	63	4¾	4	4⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4	Vic Cmp .50	7	24	5¾	5½	5⅝—	
15⅝	6⅜	VaEPw 1.16	7	854	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
88½	40	VaEP pf5.20		2540	65¼	64	65 —	
64	40	VaEP pf5		2100	44	43	43 +	1½
57¾	37	VaEP pf4.80		250	45	45	45 +	½
7	4	Vornado .97f	4	166	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
17⅛	7¾	vSI Corp .60	4	16	9½	9½	9½	
31½	22½	Vul Mat 1.60	5	5	27	26⅝	27 —	⅛

W - X - Y - Z

33⅜	10	Wachova .76	9	58	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅛
20	6	Wachovi Rt	7	43	4½		4½+	⅛
17	-9¾	Wagreen 1	11	35	12⅝	12⅜	12½—	⅛
56⅞	34¼	WlkrA 1.40a	10	12	38⅛	38	38½—	⅛
24⅜	13⅜	WallBus .55	8	16	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
11⅝	8	WallMur .60	3	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20½	7¾	WalMar .05e	12	65	15⅞	15	15 +	⅛
6¾	2⅝	WarnL .68a	8	45	4¼	4	4¼	⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Ward Foods		224	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
11⅜	6¼	Warnaco .80	3	70	8¾	8½	8½	
10	4	WrnerCo .50	7	2	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
13⅛	6⅜	WrnCom .40	4	751	11½	11	11⅛	
65½	50	WrnC pfA.25		2	45½	45½	45½+	1½
3o½	1⅜	WrnC pfI.25		2	22½	22½	22½+	1
33⅜	18⅛	WarnL .84	15	459	23¾	23½	23½	
3o⅜	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	6	43	18¾	18	18 +	⅛
23	10	WashGs .92	6	68	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
16⅛	7½	WashNat .80	4	31	12½	12	12⅛	
3o⅛	21¼	WasN pf2.50		1	22	22	22 +	⅛
21	15½	WasWat 1.52	9	11	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
15½	4	Wastje Mgnt	8	341	7¾	6¾	7½+	⅜
29	11¼	WatkInJ .20e	10	110	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	WayGos .60	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅜	2⅜	Wean Unit	15	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
14⅝	9⅜	Wea pfI.26k			11	11	11	
8⅜	4¼	Weathrd .40	4	12	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
5½	2	Webb Del E	5	221	3¾	3½	3⅝+	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Wei.McL .60	3	23	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅛
13⅛	3	WeisMkt .52	8	14	11	11	11	
27 ⅛	9½	WellFgo .96	7	73	15⅝	14	14 —	⅛
19	2⅝	WellFM .90a	27	41	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	
2½	1⅜	WescoP .60	6	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
19⅝	9	VFCorp 1	7	10	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
7½	2½	*Viacom Int*	6	63	4¾	4	4⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4	VicCmp .50	7	24	5¾	5½	5⅝—	
15⅝	6⅜	VaEPw 1.16	7	854	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
88½	40	VaEP pf5.20		2540	65¼	64	65 —	
64	40	VaEP pf5		2100	44	43	43 +	1½
57¾	37	VaEP pf4.80		250	45	45	45 +	½
7	4	Vornado .97f	4	166	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
17⅛	7¾	vSI Corp .60	4	16	9½	9½	9½	
31½	22½	Vul Mat 1.60	5	5	27	26⅝	27 —	⅛

W - X - Y - Z

33⅜	10	Wachova .76	9	58	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅛
20	6	Wachovi Rt	7	43	4½		4½+	⅛
17	-9¾	Wagreen 1	11	35	12⅝	12⅜	12½—	⅛
56⅞	34¼	WlkrA 1.40a	10	12	38⅛	38	38½—	⅛
24⅜	13⅜	WallBus .55	8	16	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
11⅝	8	WallMur .60	3	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20½	7¾	WalMar .05e	12	65	15⅞	15	15 +	⅛
6¾	2⅝	WarnL .68a	8	45	4¼	4	4¼	⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Ward Foods		224	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
11⅜	6¼	Warnaco .80	3	70	8¾	8½	8½	
10	4	WrnerCo .50	7	2	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
13⅛	6⅜	WrnCom .40	4	751	11½	11	11⅛	
65½	50	WrnC pfA.25		2	45½	45½	45½+	1½
3o½	1⅜	WrnC pfI.25		2	22½	22½	22½+	1
33⅜	18⅛	WarnL .84	15	459	23¾	23½	23½	
3o⅜	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	6	43	18¾	18	18 +	⅛
23	10	WashGs .92	6	68	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
16⅛	7½	WashNat .80	4	31	12½	12	12⅛	
3o⅛	21¼	WasN pf2.50		1	22	22	22 +	⅛
21	15½	WasWat 1.52	9	11	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
15½	4	Wastje Mgnt	8	341	7¾	6¾	7½+	⅜
29	11¼	WatkInJ .20e	10	110	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	WayGos .60	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Wean Unit	15	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
14⅝	9¾	Wea pfI.26k			11	11	11	
8⅜	4¼	Weathrd .40	4	12	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
5½	2	Webb Del E	5	221	3¾	3½	3⅝+	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Wei.McL .60	3	23	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅛
13⅛	3

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20¾	7¾	Ransbrg .80	6	6	11¼	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
4½	1	RapdAm wt		19	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
7⅛	2½	Rath Pack		11	3½	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
6¼	2⅝	RB Indust	5	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
15	11⅞	RelEsI 1.40a	11	1	16	16	16	
13¾	3	RlinT 1.25e	5	2	5½	5½	5½	
17⅝	8	Rll RT 2.08e	6	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
1¾	1	REDM Cp		8	1½	1½	1½	
2½	1	RelitFd .81e		12	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		14	⅞	13-16	⅞+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	RepMfIn wt		20	5-16	5-16	5-16—1-16	
29	14	Rep NY Cp	4	7	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
44	37⅛	ReschCll .08		244	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
5⅛	5⅛	ResistIx .30	5	2	8	8	8 +	⅛
2⅛	1	RestrtsIntl A	1	10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RestrtsIntl B	3	10	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc	9	9	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
2⅛	¾	Rex Nor .14t		5	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
4¾	1⅝	RH Med Svc	6	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
4⅝	1	Riblet Prod		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	¾	Richton .10a		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
⅞	⅛	Riker Mx pf		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
17	7⅛	Riley Co	4	13	12½	12	12⅜+	⅛
38½	19	RioAlgm 1	5	5	25¼	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
10⅞	4	RisdonM .36	3	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34½	19½	Robintech	3	198	24	21⅞	22¼—	⅝
3	1¼	Roblin Ind	1	47	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1¼	⅛	Rockw Nat		29	⅝	½	½—	⅛
5⅞	3¼	RocorInt .20	6	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
17½	6⅛	Rogers Corp	6	25	9½	8¾	9⅛+	1
2¼	⅝	Ronco Telep	25	22	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Rossmor Cp	8	19	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
2	5-16	Rossmor wt		11	½	½	½	
18	3⅞	Rowind Inc	6	22	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
2⅞	¼	RoyBch Col	4	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	RPS Prod		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indust	2	25	2	2	2	
5	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	2	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5	3⅛	Rudick pf.56		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1½	5-16	Rusco Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
16½	5½	Ryan Ho .20	11	185	16¼	16	16 +	⅛
2⅝	⅞	Ryersn Hay	46	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2⅝	SaffranSy A	4	7	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
18⅝	8¼	StJohnsT .62	6	4	17	17	17 —	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Salem .27t	7	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
19	6⅛	Sambos .10e	11	417	11½	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
14½	6¼	SCarlo 1.46o		4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
98	63	SDgo pf7.80		z200	80	80	80	
90	57	SDgo pf7.20		z100	76	73	76 +	7½
40½	27	San JW 2.26	7	3	33	33	33	
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	53	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
23¼	15¼	Sargt pf2.25		z50	18	17¾	18 +	1
6⅛	3⅛	Saturn Airw	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Saundr L .20	5	4	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
8	4⅛	Schenut .60a	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅞	⅞	Schick Inc		42	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1	Sci Mgt .09e	6	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅛	4	SciAtlan .25t	6	4	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15⅞	8¼	Scope Ind	7	1	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
9⅛	6	Scrivner .32	3	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
28⅝	11	Scurry Rain	102	2	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅜
1	⅛	Seaport Cp		1	½	½	½—1-16	
5⅛	2	Seaport pf.56		z200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Sears Ind	2	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Seas All .15e	5	9	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8¼	1⅛	Sec Mtg Inv		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	¼
1¼	1-16	SecMt In wt		17	5-16	5-16	5-16	
7½	2	Sec Plastics	9	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
2⅛	⅝	Seligm Asso		7	1⅛	1	1⅛+3-16	
10⅛	6¾	SeligLa .60b	3	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
8¼	2⅝	Semtch .21t	6	3	4½	4½	4½	
5⅛	1⅝	Servo Corp	25	13	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
5	3⅝	SGL In .13r	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2¼	1½	Shaer Shoe	12	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11¾	4	Shawin .50b	5	8	6¾	6½	6⅝+	¼
3	1⅝	ShearHay S		33	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	7-16	ShellRes .06		60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	5	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
22½	9⅛	Shnandh Oil	7	11	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
29⅝	13⅛	Shn O pf1.25		1	20½	20½	20½	
18⅞	8⅛	Sherwd Med	5	70	12¾	12¼	12⅜	
4	1¼	Shopwell In	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Showbot .80	4	11	8⅝	8½	8½	
8⅛	3⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
10	6¾	Sifco In .36a	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6½	2¼	Sigma .37t	4	6	4	4	4	
5⅛	1¾	SikesCp .08		5	3	3	3	
4⅞	1¼	Silo Inc	5	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	5⅝	Simkins .60	5	5	7	7	7 +	⅛
3⅝	1½	Sim Sch .10e	7	26	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
5⅝	1½	Simplex .15t	11	20	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
7⅛	3	Sky City .27t	3	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅛	⅝	SMD Ind	4	1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅞	⅝	Solitron .06		40	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
10	3¾	Sonder Brdc	3	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼+	⅛
10½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	2	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
13	4	Soundsn .40	3	13	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
25⅛	21⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		7	25	24¾	25 +	½
18⅞	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		x1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅜
16¼	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		214	15⅛	14¾	14¾—	⅛
14½	10⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		x2	12	11⅞	12 +	⅝
52	28	SouRoy .88b	20	29	44½	43	44⅛+	1½
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	4	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅛		SpedOP .11t	6	2	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
6⅞	3½	Splentex .48	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	3	10	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	StdAllianc 1	3	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
3	1⅞	Std Containr	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	3¼	Std Metals	5	21	4⅛	4	4	
8⅝	4½	StdMotA .42	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3	1⅛	StdPac Corp	4	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅜
2⅝	⅝	StdPrud wt		1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20	9⅞	StdShrs .40r		10	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
18⅛	8	Stange .20	18	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
10⅛	5½	StarrtHo .30	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	StatSvL .40b	4	5	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
6⅞	3	Steelml .20a	3	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
20¼	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	54	15⅞	15½	15⅞—	⅜
1⅛	½	Sterl Electr	4	50	1	15-16	1 +	⅛
2½	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	7	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
3¼	2	SterlPre .11t	4	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Stevcoknit	2	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	79	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
8¼	4	Struth Wells	31	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16¾	8	Sun Elec .40	6	2	12¾	12½	12½+	⅛
7½	4⅛	SunshJ .20b	6	1	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
4⅞	1½	Sunindin .12	3	2	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
11	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	161	6	5½	5⅝	
7¼	¾	Susquhon		10	1½	1½	1½	
7½	2⅛	Susquhan pf		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
16⅞	9¾	SW Ind .80	3	3	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅜
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	7	3¾	3½	3½—	⅛
63	27¾	Syntex .40	13	838	32⅝	31	31⅛—	⅝
21⅛	8⅛	Sysco Cp .20	7	8	15½	15	15⅛+	⅛
2⅞	⅝	System Eng		40	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
13	8	Tasty B .90r	7	1	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Tech Sym	31	11	¾	⅝	⅝—	⅛
6¾	2¼	Techcl Oper	3	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Techcl Tape	5	58	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1	Technitrol	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24½	13⅛	Telon R .20a	14	1	16½	16½	16½	
14⅝	6	Teleflex .32t	4	2	8	7¾	7¾	
2⅝	1	Telex Cp wt		417	7-16	5-16	7-16—15-16	
2⅛	13-16	Tenna Corp		15	2⅝	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Tenneco wt		40	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
10¼	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	20	9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
23	5	Teradyn Inc	5	24	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜+	⅜
17⅝	10¼	TerraC .25e	3	227	13	12⅛	12⅝—	⅝
15⅛	4⅝	TesoroPt wt		108	8	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
12⅞	3⅛	Texasint Co	7	175	7⅞	7¼	7¼—	⅝
4	1½	Texstar .17t	3	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	⅝	TFI Co Inc	4	6	1⅝	1¼	1¼+	⅛
5	2½	Thorof Mkt		2	3½	3⅛	3½—	⅛
11	7¾	Thrftmt .15e	4	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅛	⅝	Tidwell Ind		9	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Tiffany .20	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅞	⅝	Tigerintl wt		69	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2⅛	2½	TMC Mtg In	2	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4	Tokheim .20	14	5	7	7	7 +	⅛
54¼	38⅝	TolEd pf4.25		z50	43½	43¼	43½+	¾
8⅛	3½	ToppsGu .20	5	19	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	TotalPtl NA	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
21⅛	8⅛	Total pf.70		1	12¾	12¾	12¾—	
3⅛	1	Town Cntry		12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1	Trans Lux		13	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Trnspt Pool	3	203	7¾	7¼	7¼	
10⅛	5	TriStMtr .80	4	5	9½	9	9 —	⅛
3 7-16	1¾	TubosM .22e	11	3	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	
4⅛	1⅛	Tufico Corp	13	2	2⅛	2	2	
10⅛	2⅛	Turbodyne	10	6	4	4	4	
18	10⅛	Turnr C 1.20	4	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
6¾	3⅛	TwinFair In	4	20	5	4⅞	5	
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	4	13	2	1¾	2 +	⅛
9	1⅛	Un Invest		2	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	4⅛	UnA Pr .40a	6	8	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
3½	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	5	51	3⅛	3	3	
1⅛	⅛	UnBrand wt		13	⅛	9-16	⅝	
14½	9¾	UnCosF .45	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4	⅝	UDollrS .10e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	3	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-16	1-16	UnNatCp wt		4	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅛	2½	U PDye .07p		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10¼	2⅞	US Flltr .20	5	97	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17½	5⅛	USLsR 1.80e	3	27	6	5½	5¾+	⅛
1⅞	5-16	US LsgR wt		20	11-16	⅝	⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	4	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅞	9¾	US Reduci 1	2	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
8⅛	6	USPbR .60a	5	2	7¼	7½	7¼+	⅛
15½	7½	Unitek Corp	7	7	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
15⅝	5⅞	Unity Buy S	6	37	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
1½	½	Univ Contnr	12	2	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	UnivRs .05e	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	UnivRun .28	4	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Univ Sav .32	11	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10	UlahIdSu 1	9	7	14⅛	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	UV Ind wt		55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	URS Corp	5	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	3⅛	VallesSt .71t	6	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	5	51	15⅝	15	15⅝—	⅛
21⅝	5⅛	Valmac .60a	3	13	7¾	7	7 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Valspar .24	13	6	3½	3⅝	3½+	⅝
2⅛	1	ValueLin D		3	1½	1½	1½	
8	4	VanDorn .35	4	40	7	6¾	6¾+	½
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	2	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12½	5¼	Veecolns .32	6	27	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	1
3½	1½	Vernitron	5	30	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1⅝	5-16	Viewlex		16	9-16	9-16	9-16—	⅛
6⅞	5-16	Viking Genl	5	45	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5⅞	⅞	Vintage Enl		5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Vishay Imtrl	4	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5½	3⅝	Vulc Inc .20	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	2½	WabMg .10a	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	6	29	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
11	4⅛	WagnrEl .48	5	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
6 11-16	1	Walnoco Oil	10	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16¼	11⅝	WalcoN .40b	5	1	16	16	16 +	¼
6⅞	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		104	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
16	10⅛	WashRl 1.28	11	10	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
5	2⅝	Watsco .05e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	2	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
12½	7½	WestChP .72	9	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
56¼	45⅝	WTex pf4.40		z10	48½	48½	48½+	½
4⅝	1⅞	Westats Pll	8	71	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8½	2⅝	Wesin Decal	8	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+1-16	
12	3⅛	Wsln Fin .10	3	47	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅞	⅝	WstPac I wt		62	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
25¼	8½	Wstran .20a	8	456	25¼	25	25½+	1
13	6¾	Whippny .60	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
6¾	3⅝	Whitaker .34	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2¾	1¼	Whitehal Cp	4	10	2	2	2	
10½	7¼	Whiting .80	5	3	10½	10½	10½+	½
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		72	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
2½	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4½	2¼	WillcoxG .12	4	77	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4¾	Wmhous .20	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7¾	4	WilshrO .05r	8	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
3⅛	2¼	WilsonBr .20	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅞	1½	WolfHB .24	9	2	2½	2½	2½	
8½	2⅝	Wood In .30t	15	2	4¼	4¼	4¼+	¼
1½	⅝	Wool Lf .10e	7	1	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
11	5½	Worces Conf	4	5	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Work Wr .60	3	11	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
8⅛	1	Wrather Cp	34	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		15	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16+1-16	
5½	3⅝	Zero Mf .10e	5	1	5½	5½	5½	
4⅞	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		2	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 30, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
41062	Abby Glen	300	255	275	+20
39550	Abitibi	$10	9⅝	9⅝	
175	Acklands	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
5625	Acres Ltd	$7½	7	7	— ⅜
4100	Agnico E	$5⅛	490	5	— ⅛
4000	Agra Ind	$7⅛	6¾	6¾	
7184	Alta Gas A	$12½	12¼	12⅛	
200	Alta Nat	$15½	15½	15½	— ¼
235	Algo Cent	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
500	Allience B	490	450	480	
950	Alminex	$5½	5½	5½	
2950	Atco A	$16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
4810	BP Can	$11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
1260	Banister C	$6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
9035	Bank N S	$39	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
201	Baton B	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
25402	Bell Canad	$46	45½	45⅝	
77910	Beth Cop A	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
1200	Block Bros	345	330	330	—15
51	Bovis Cor	120	120	120	
1020	Bralor Res	135	135	135	— 5
1700	Bramalea	475	460	450	—10
22411	Brameda	78	71	72	
500	Brenda M	320	310	315	
2075	BC Forest	$15½	14⅞	14½	— ⅞
5199	Brunswk	390	380	380	—10
900	Budd Auto	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
345	Burns Fds	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3290	Cad Frvw	$13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
8585	Cal Pow	$24½	24	24¼	— ⅛
9310	Camflo	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
800	Campeau A	460	455	450	+10
725	C Pakrs C	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
600	Can Perm	$18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
3530	C Tung	325	310	315	—10
17425	C Cablesy	$13½	13	13¼	+ ½
42600	Cdn Cel	$6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
4627	C Imp Bank	$26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
31500	C Ind Gas	$7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
565	CIL	$19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
8579	Cdn Tire A	$43	41½	42	— 1
4200	C Uilties	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
200	Canbra	290	290	290	+15
163	Candel Oil	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
950	Cassiar	430	415	415	— 5
8715	Celanese	405	390	390	—15
10725	Chieftan D	$6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
7500	Coch Will	115	107	115	+10
4915	C Holiday I	470	450	450	—15
1300	Con Bldg	270	270	270	
1800	C Rambler	171	170	170	
13630	Con Distrb	$8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
2190	Cons Gas	$16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
100	Conwest	245	245	245	—20
6100	Craigmt	355	340	340	—20
1910	Denison	$44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
4800	Dicknsn	$7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
2420	Dofasco	$24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
600	Du Pont	$22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
900	Dylex L A	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
980	East Mal	335	330	330	
1600	Electro A	5	485	495	— 5
1230	Emco	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
13965	Falcon C	$8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
2350	Falcon	$29¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
1500	Fed Ind A	473	465	455	— 5
800	Francana	$10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
200	Fraser A	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
200	Fruehauf	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
1100	Gen Distrb	$8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
6300	Gibraltar	435	420	425	
500	Granisle	$13	13	13	
27	GL Paper	$17¼	16½	17¼	
750	Greytrnd	$14¼	14½	14½	— ¼
1700	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
200	Hambro C	280	270	270	
1052	Hawker S	$5⅛	5½	5½	
5038	Hayes D A	$5	485	5	+15
3500	Houston O	150	143	143	— 7
5915	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
800	Huron Eri	$25½	25½	25½	
7750	IAC	$19	18¾	18¾	
4	Indusmin	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
2500	Inland Gas	$8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
910	Int Mogul	325	320	325	+10
1666	I Chemly	230	224	225	— 3
30835	Intpr Pipe	$14¾	13½	13¾	—1⅛
1080	Inv Grp A	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
5410	Jannock	$6⅛	6½	6½	
25500	Kaiser Re	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9250	Kaps Tran	230	210	213	—12
2000	Korr A A	$11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37125	Koffler	380	340	360	+20
2452	Labatt A	$19½	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
30	Lab Min	$31½	31⅛	31⅛	
1300	LOnt Cem	340	335	335	— 5
700	Liberian	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
400	LL Lac	170	170	170	+10
2375	Lob Co A	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
905	Lob Co B	$6⅛	6⅛	6½	
700	Loeb M	340	330	335	— 5
1800	Mclan H A	$7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7560	MB Ltd	$25½	24⅝	24¾	— ⅜
4000	Madsen	55	50	55	+ 5
1550	M Lf Mills	$25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
1790	Matigmi	$15½	15	15	— ⅛
200	McGraw H	430	430	430	—20
3	Mel Stores	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
1526	Microsyst	279	270	275	— 4
15030	Moore	$45¾	40	43½	+ ¼
2000	Murphy	495	495	495	— 5
1100	Nat Trust	$17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
5878	Nor Elect	$19½	19¼	19½	
50	OSF Ind	400	400	400	
2300	Orchan	360	345	360	+15
6900	Oshawa A	$5¼	5	5	— ⅛
5050	Pomour	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
1740	PanCan P	$10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
42	Patino N V	$13½	13½	13½	
10	Pembin A	260	260	260	
103	Petrofina	$22	22	22	— ¼
2766	Pine Point	$28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
9325	Pitts C	$7½	6¾	7½	+ ¾
7425	Placer	$16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
600	Que Sturg	490	480	490	— 5
500	Rayrock	100	100	100	+ 9
28000	Reed Oslr A	$7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
790	Reichhold	$25	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
176030	Revnu Prp	130	113	113	+ 2
100	Rothman	$12	12	12	
1000	Scotts	$6⅛	6½	6½	
4745	Shell Can	$15	14½	14½	— ¼
69935	Sherritt	$6¾	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
5000	Siebens	$8¼	8	8	— ½
25	Sigma	$25¾	25¾	25¾	
6600	Simpsons	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
7491	Simpson S	$11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
1020	Slater Stl	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
5315	Southm A	$27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
151	St Brodcst	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
12385	Stelco A	$28¾	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
3600	Steep R	120	114	118	+ 4
2980	Sundale O	403	390	400	
4810	Teck Cor A	315	275	300	+25
5456	Teck Cor B	265	250	255	+15
100	Teledyne	475	475	475	—10
1000	Texaco	$33¼	33	33	+ ¼
2701	Thom N A	$12	11¾	11¾	— ½
12147	Tor Dm Bk	$38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
6550	Traders A	$14⅛	13⅞	14	
3250	Trans Mt	$11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
9218	TrCan PL	$10¼	10½	10½	
300	Un Carbid	$17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
6101	Un Gas	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
200	Union Oil	$9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
500	U Keno	$9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
12510	U Siscoe	415	390	395	—10
4400	Upp Can	118	115	115	+ 1
1300	Van Der	390	385	385	—15
3400	Voyager P	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
500	Weldwod	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
2100	Wstburne	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	
5400	West Mine	180	168	168	— 3
100	Westnhse	$14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1920	Weston	$23¼	23	23	— ¼
208	White Pas	$6½	6⅛	6½	
2575	Woodwd A	$22½	22	22½	+ ½
9900	Yk Bear	255	242	242	+ 1
1200	Yukon C	110	108	108	+ 8

Total sales 3,272,841 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1306	Algoma	$29	28½	28½	— ½
100	Asbestos	$16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
19595	Bank Mont	$14¼	14½	14¼	
100	Basic Res	460	450	460	—20
1550	Bombard	290	285	290	
5600	Can Cement	$10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
200	Cdn Indust	$19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
1766	Cdnint Pow	$13½	13	13¼	— ⅛
200	Canron	$19	19	19	+ ¼
1050	Con Bath	$25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅝
2600	Dom Bridge	$22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
24400	Dom Text	$7	6⅞	7	
3000	Fncl Col	205	190	190	—15
9950	Ivaco	$13¼	12½	13¼	+1
120	Molson A	$17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
100	Molson B	$16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
1325	Power Cp	$10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
3770	Price Co	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
200	Rolland A	$8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
4000	Royal Bank	$30	29½	29⅝	— ¼
10200	Roy Trust A	$23	22¾	23	
23700	Steinberg A	$18¼	18	18	— ¼
3000	Trizec	$17	17	17	+1
1350	Zellers	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 901,652 shares.

Currency Rates

January 30, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4270	5.76	104.27*	56.20*	37.99y	—	6.9640°	97.76*	43.88*
Brussels (c)	34.88	82.03	14.086	8.0735	5.46*	14.371	—	14.031	6.302
Frankfurt	2.3350	5.543	—	53.65*	3.632x	95.92*	6.676*	93.70*	42.02*
London (z)	2.27605	—	5.5455	10.265	1.519	5.77275	82.995	5.9175	13.18
Milan	639.54	1522.30	274.75	146.00	—	263.50	18.35	257.40	115.56
Paris	4.3175	10.2725	185.475*	—	6.7400x	177.550*	12.3887*	172.600*	77.850*
Zurich	2.4925	5.9221	106.79*	57.83*	0.39*	102.42*	7.15*	—	45.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5600; Escudo: 24.35; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.21; Schilling: 16.69; Sw. krona: 4.035; Yen: 297.85; Belgian financial franc: 35.50.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amax 8-76	100¼	101¼
Amax 8¼-86	98¾	99¼
ASEA 8½-86	91	92
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88½	89½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99¾	100¼
Barclay 8¼-86	86	88
Beecham 8¼-86	76½	75½
Bergen 8-87	91	92
BICC 7¾-87	57½	59½
Borregaard 8¾-86	91	92
Burlingt 7¾-87	87½	88½
CN PTT 8-86	96	97
Carlsberg 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
Carrier 8-87	87	88
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	92	93
Com Union 8½-86	77½	79½
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	94¼	95¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	89¾	90¾
Copen Coun 7¾-87	82¼	83¼
Copen Tel 8½-86	91¼	92¼
Corning 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Cut Ham 8-87	89½	90½
Denmark 9-82	99½	100½
Denmark 7½-90	84½	85½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¾	100¼
Dupont 7½-78	99½	100½
E.D.F. 8½-86	98½	99½
Ericsson 9½-85	101¼	102¼
Esso 7½-76	99¾	100¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¼	98¼
FinMigBk 8½-86	89¾	90¾
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88¾	89¾
Gen Mills 8-86	95¾	96¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	99¾	100¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101	102
G.H.H. 7¾-88	86¼	87¼
Granges 8½-89	88¾	89¾
GTE 8¼-86	95	96
Guar Roy 8-87	68	70
Haas 8-78	99½	100½
Haas 8¾-86	99½	100½
Hambros 7¾-86	68	70
Helsinki 8¾-86	93	94
Hill Samuel 8½-86	64	66
I.C.I. 7½-92	68½	70½
Intl Util 8¼-82	94½	95¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Klein Ben 8½-87	68	70
Lyons 8¾-86	66½	68½
Monsanto 8¾-85	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	95	96
Mount Isa 8¾-86	85	87
Newfoundl 8½-86	97	99
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89¾	90¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96	97
Ontario 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Oslo 8¼-86	93	94
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
Owens Corn 9-86	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 9½-81	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 8-88	85¼	87¼
Pekema 8¾-86	92¼	93¼
Pennwalt 8-87	87¾	88¾
PhilMorris 8-78	102½	103½
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
Plessey 8½-86	66	68
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88¾	89¾
Queensld 8½-86	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Rank 8¾-86	68½	70½
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-85	88¾	89¾
Scanraff 8¾-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Singer 11-77	101½	102½
St. Ind. 8½-80	100¼	101¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	87½	88½
Tenneco 7½-79	95½	97½
Tenneco 7¾-87	82¼	83¼
Textron 7¾-87	82¼	83¼
TokyoCur 8¾-89	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95½	97½
Transocean 8-84	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
I.R.W. 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
Union Oil 7-79	96¾	97¾
Union Oil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	88	89
Volvo 8-87	88	89
Wellcome 8¼-87	67	69
Will Glyn 8¼-87	71	73

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	76½	78½
Am Tob 5¼-88	102½	104½
Ashland 5-88	70½	72½
Beatrice 6¼-91	102½	104½
Beatrice 4½-92	82½	84½
Borden 5-92	92	94
BroadHalc 4¾-87	67	69
Carnation 4-88	78	80
Chevron 5-88	91	93
Chrysler 4¾-88	45	47
Chrysler 5-88	47	49
Conf Tel 5½-88	75½	77½
Cumm In 6¼-88	83	85
Dart Ind 4¾-88	74½	76½
EastKodak 4½-88	92	94
Econ Lab 4¾-87	72½	74½
Firestone 5-88	73½	75½
Ford 6-86	82	84
Ford 5-88	73	75
Gen Elec 4¾-85	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-82	35½	37½
Gillette 4¾-87	69	71
Gould 5-87	65	67
Halliburt 4¼-87	101½	103½
Honeywell 6-86	72½	74½
ITT 4½-87	66	68
I.S.E. 6¼-89	74	76
McDerm 4¾-87	104½	106½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	110	121
Nabisco 5¾-88	78	80
Owens Ill 4½-87	82	84
Penney JC 4½-87	83	85
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	84	86
R.C.A. 5-88	70½	72½
Revlon 4¾-87	83	85
Sperry 4¾-88	79	81
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4¾-82	94	96
WarnLam 4½-87	82½	84½
WarnLam 4¼-88	77	79
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	95.69	86.36	89.58
Previous..	95.39	86.02	87.93

European Gold Markets

Jan. 30, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	178.00	177.25	—0.75
Zurich	178.25	178.25	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	182.75	182.85	+0.28

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 30, 1975

Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	225
Canon	182
Dai Nip. Print.	351
Fuji Bank	370
Fuji Photo	310
Hitachi	133
Honda Motor	512
C. Itoh	428
Japan Air L.	1,650
Kansai El. P.	678
Kao Soap	321
Kirin Brewery	260
Komatsu	300
Kubota	332
Matsu E. Ind.	388
Matsu E. Wks.	440
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	123
Mitsubi Corp.	358
Mitsui Co.	251
Mitsukoshi	380
Nippon Elec.	177
Sharp	218
Shiseido	888
Sony Corp.	1,780
Sumitomo Bk.	373
Taisho Marine	504
Takeda Chem.	227
Teijin	152
Tokio Marine	511
Toray	135
Toyota Motor	452

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	47.20
Albert Heijn	77.50
A'gembank	291
Amrobank	71.40
A'dam	215
Fokker	39.50
Heineken	154
H.V.A	64.90
Holl-Am-H	69.50
Hoogovens	60.50
K.L.M.	53.50
Philips new	26.20
Robeco	159
Rolinco	105
Royal Dutch	79.60
Unilever	99.90
Van Ommer	298
Ver Mach	173

Brussels

Arbed	4,365
Brux-Lamb	1,900
Cock Ougree	1,150
E'ectrobel	5,350
GB-Inno-BM	2,050
Hoboken	4,300
Pétrofina	4,190
Ph. Gevaert	1,170
Soc. Générale	2,770
Solvay	2,460
Un Minière	1,322

Frankfurt

AEG	66.10
BASF	138
Bayer	112.30
Commerzbk	181.90
Cont. Gummi	63
Daimler	260.50
Demag	165
DutBank	297
DresdeBk	219.20
Gels Aktier	88.50
Hoesch	43.10
Karstdt	410
Kaufhof	229
KHD	105
Lufthansa	46
Mannesmann	213
Metallgesell	200
Neckermann	98
Pheinstahl	53
RWE new	131.80
Schering	351
Siemens	225.70
Thyssen	66.10
Veba	112
Volkswagen	82

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.83
Anglo-Am	£19.75
Barclay Bk	1.98
Beecham Gr	1.75
BICC	1.11
Boots	1.70
Bowater	0.89
Brit-Am Tob	2.66
Brit. Oxyg	0.29
Brit Pet	3.35
BLMC	0.07
Burmah	0.45
CadburySch	0.37
Charterod	1.15
Courtaulds	0.89
Dargafont	0.22
DeBeer D	2.29
Decca Rec	1.76
Distillers	1.05
Dunlop	0.27
E Mus'Ind	1.08
FreeStGod	£23.25
GEC	0.92
GKN	1.65
Glaxo Gr	3.08
Gt Un St	1.56
Guinness	0.91
Hawker-Sidd	2.30
Hudson Bay	£10.50
Imp Chem	1.99
Imps	0.56
Mar&Spen	1.66
MetalBox	1.98
Nichols	0.49
Plessey	0.65
Rand Mines	2.06
Rank Org	1.72
Royal Dutch	£22.50
R.T.Z.	1.31
Shell	2.06
Thorn (A)	1.54
Tube Invest	1.95
Union Carb	3.92
Vickers	1.10
War L3½	£24⅝
West Deep	£18⅛
West Drief	£39.60
West Hold	£29.25
West Min	1.66
Woolworth	0.44½
ZCI	0.60

Milan

Bastogi	1,599
Erba	4,390
Ercole Marelli	714
Fiat	1,040
Finsider	347
Generali	62,700
IFI	2,835
Italgas	592
Italsider	634
LaRinas	117
Montedis	694
Olivetti	1,300
Pirelli	740
Snia Visco	1,455
Terni	86

Paris

Air Liquide	325
Allmentaire	67.50
BSN	424.60
Carrefour	1,875
Cim Lafarge	171
Citroën	29
Cie Bancaire	429
CFP	107
CGE	328.50
CCF	125.10
Ferodo	240
L'Oréal	885
Mach Bull	37.70
Michelin	795
Moët-Henn	522
Moulinex	259
Nickel (Le)	95.50
Paribas	163
PUK	135
Penarroya	64.10
Perrier	126.20
Peugeot	194
Rh Pou'enc	143.40
Sacilor	89
St Gobain	131.90
Suez	229
Télémécan	865
Thomson	175
Usinor	98.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,190
B Boveri	1,105
Ciba-Geigy	1,580
Cr Suisse	2,630
Fischer	555
HofRocheN	7,950
Nestlé	2,765
Sandoz	2,300
Sté B Suisse	442
Sulzer	2,750
U.B Suisse	2,700

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 30, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	39¾	40⅛
1st Bk Sy	39	39¾
1stEmp S	11¾	12½
1st-Wn F	2	2¼
Hartf NC	16⅝	17⅛
Midl Bks	23	24
Shaw Bos	31¾	32¼
U Va Bks	14½	15
Va N Bnk	17½	18½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17½	18
Industrials		
AID Inc	1¾	2½
AFA PrS	3¾	4⅝
AVM Cp	3¾	4
Acushnt	10	11½
Addisn W	8⅛	8⅝
Adv Ros	1⅜	1⅝
Alberts	2½	3
Allco Inc	9½	10
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	¾	1
Am Exp	30	30½
Am Finl	9¾	10⅛
Am Furn	2⅞	3⅛
Am Greet	8	8½
Am Telev	10	11
Am Weld	8¼	9
Amir Dv	1½	1⅝
Anadite	3⅛	3⅝
Anheus B	26¾	27¼
Ard Mav	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWtG	15⅝	15⅞
Arrow H	15	15¾
Arvida	5⅛	6¼
AsCC Bot	8¾	9⅛
AtlGas Lt	11⅛	12
Baird At	3½	3⅞
Ball PmC	5	5¾
Bang Hy	11	11¾
Bkam Rlt	9	9½
Bassett F	16¼	17
Bayls Mk	11¾	11¾
Beeline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	30½	31¼
Bibb Co	6⅝	7¼
Bird Son	31½	32½
Birichr	1	1⅛
Bick Hills	27½	29
Bonza Int	2¼	2½
Booz AH	3	3⅝
Braden	6¾	7½
Brinks	8⅛	9⅛
Brks Sca	12½	12¾
Brwning	2⅞	3
Buckb M	4¼	4¾
Buckeye	5⅝	6¼
Burn Sim	4¾	5¼
CalWSv	25¾	26⅝
Campl Ch	1¼	1¾
Conrad H	¾	1⅛
Capin Air	½	¾
Cap Tec	2¾	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	11	11½
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	7¼	8¼
Chi Bridg	69	70½
Chilton	2½	3
ChrisSe	94	97
Circle F	1¼	2
CitznUt A	26	26¾
CitznUt B	26	27
Clark Mf	27¾	28¼
Clow Cp	8⅝	8⅞
Colu Vent	1¼	2¼
Com Cir	14	15
Coml Sh	23½	22
Comw Pa	23	23¾
Con Pap	34	35
Corenco	22½	24½
Cross Co	11	11¾
Danly M	5¾	6½
Data Dgn	1¾	2⅛
Data Hnd	6¼	6¾
Davt Inc	19½	20½
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	32¾	33¾
Delhi Oil	2½	3
DeLux C	24¼	25
Det CanT	9½	10¼
Det IntBr	26½	27½
Dewey El	1	1⅛
Diam Crv	10½	11¼
Dixn Cru	14½	15
Docutel	4⅛	4½
Dollar G	4⅝	5⅛
Dorch G	6⅝	6⅞
Dow Jone	20½	21½
Doyle DB	7⅛	7⅝
Dunkin D	2⅛	2⅞
Duriron	11½	12
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	26½	27
ElPas El	10⅛	10½
Elba Syst	3¾	4¼
Elder Be	4	4⅜
Elec Nucl	6⅛	6⅝
Elec Mod	1¼	1¾
Energy C	3⅝	4⅛
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	14⅛	14⅝
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethen Al	13¼	14
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	1⅝	2
Fst Bost	17½	18¼
Ficknar	13⅛	13⅞
Fla WatU	5	5⅛
Forest O	9¾	10⅛
Frmigll	½	⅝
Foremat	3¼	4⅛
Frnkl Cp	3½	3½
Frnkln El	7¼	7¾
Frnd Ice	16½	17¼
Gov EF'n	5⅞	6¼
Graph Cn	9⅛	10½
Grph Sci	9	9⅝
Green Ml	5⅝	6⅛
Grey Adv	6⅛	6¾
Gulf Intst	5⅛	6¼
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	5⅝	6⅛
Henred F	12¼	13
Holobm	1⅛	1¾
Hoover	11⅛	12¾
Horiz Res	4⅞	5⅜
Huck Mfg	4⅝	5
Huds Pap	17½	19
Hyatt Cp	2¼	4⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nucir	4¼	4⅝
Intra Ind	1	1½
Intrmk In	⅞	1⅛
Intrmt G	12	12½
InBk Wsh	3¾	4¼
IaSou Ut	22½	23
Jamsby	11¾	12½
Jifty Fds	¾	1½
Joslyn M	13½	14¼
KMS Ind	3⅛	4½
Kaisr Stl	26⅛	26½
KalsSt pf	16⅛	17¼
Kalvar	4⅛	4½
Kaman A	14⅝	14⅞
Kampe A	2	2½
Kale Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	⅝	1¼
Kear Tr	4⅝	4⅞
Kelly Svc	9¾	10½
Keuff Ess	12¾	13¼
Keye Fib	13⅝	13⅞
Key CusF	3⅝	3⅞
King Im	1⅛	1⅜
Knap Vog	10½	11½
Lance In	16⅛	17½
Land Res	½	⅝
Leady Cp	1½	2
Lin Bcast	4⅛	4½
Loblaw	3	3½
Log Etrn	2⅝	2½
Marisn G	12⅝	12⅞
Maj Rlty	1½	1¾
Mallkrt	39¾	40
Manor C	1⅝	2⅜
Marit Frt	8½	9
Maui LP	7⅝	7⅞
McCor	29	30
McQuay	8⅝	9½
Measur	15½	16
Medirn	29½	30¼
Merid In	1¼	1¾
Midsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1⅞	2¼
Midw Gl	13¾	14¾
Millipr	34	36
Miner In	3⅛	3⅝
Minn Gas	18¾	19¼
Miss Vl G	11	11¼
Mrs S Pie	6⅞	7⅝
Mont Col	3⅞	4⅛
Moore P	6⅝	7⅛
Moore S	13¼	14¼
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	4¾	5⅛
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	4⅝	5½
Nat G&O	7⅝	8½
Nel Lib	2⅛	3
N Patent	6⅛	6½
N SecRsh	3⅛	3⅝
Natnw Rl	3⅛	4⅛
NJ Nat G	13½	14
Nielsn A	13¾	14¼
Nielsn B	13½	14
NoCar Gs	8⅝	9¼
N Eur Oil	14⅝	15⅛
Norlrp Kl	18	18¾
NW NatG	7⅝	8½
NW PuSv	18	18½
Noxel Cp	12¾	13½
Ogilvy M	13	13⅝
Ohio Ferr	13	13¼
Oil Shale	2⅞	3⅛
Oronl	3	3⅝
Otter TP	18⅝	18⅞
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	19⅝	19⅞
PacGa R	21¾	22¼
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	21¾	22¼
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	3⅛	3⅝
Pearl Mf	9¼	10
Pa Enter	13¾	14½
PnzOff B	7⅛	7¼
Pepsi BW	5	5½
Petrol'n	55½	58
PetiLon	16¼	17¾
Philip L	10¼	10⅞
Piedmt A	5⅛	6⅛
Pinkrtn	25¼	27
Pion HIB	25½	25¾
Pistilln	2½	3¼
Possis Cp	2½	3½
Pro Goll	1⅞	2¼
Pub S NC	8⅞	9¼
P Bennet	25	27
PutD Cap	3⅝	3⅝
Qual Inns	1⅝	2⅛
Ragen Pr	3¼	4
Rahall C	3¼	3¾
Raych Cp	185	190
Raymnd	8½	9½
Recog Eq	2⅞	3⅛
Road Ex	28½	29¾
Robin M	7¾	8⅜
Roberts J	3½	4½
Roselon	2½	3
Rouse	3	3¼
Rus Stov	11¾	12½
Sadiler	1½	2
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps H	18	19
Sels Delt	2½	2⅞
Seneca F	3½	4
Seven U	22	22¾
Snap Tls	26½	27½
Solid Sta	9	10
S Cal Wat	11⅛	12¼
Sw Gs Cp	8¾	9⅞
Sw El Sv	13¼	14½
Standyn	12¾	13
Std Regis	14⅛	15
Stan HPd	11	12½
Sterig Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	18	19½
Susdal F	3	3½
Super El	4⅞	5¼
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	37¼	38¾
Taylr Wi	15⅝	16⅝
Tech Pub	6	6⅝
Techcre	5⅝	6
Tecum P	27½	29¼
Tennant	23	25
Tiny Co	6¼	6⅝
Transco	3	3¼
Transo D	13¼	10¾
Trico Pd	25	27
Trfln OG	2	2⅝
Tyson F	6¼	6¾
Un McGill	5	5⅞
US Brknl	1⅝	1⅞
US TrkLn	11½	11¾
Up Pen P	16	16½
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	5¼	6⅛
Vance S	2½	2⅞
Velcro	7⅝	8
Ventron	22	22¾
Wads Pu	2¼	4
Wsh NG	10⅝	11¼
Webb Re	5½	5⅝
Weco Dvl	1¼	1⅝
Weight W	6⅝	7
Weldirn	1¼	2
Welng M	7	7½
Well Gar	3⅛	4
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mtg	2⅝	3
Westmd	46½	47
Wisc PL	16⅝	16¾
Wdwrd L	15	15¾
Wright W	3	3⅝
ZionUl B	15	16

FCE Quotations

Jan. 31, 1975

		1975 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	691	688	701	706
696.42	offer	703	706	716	721
FTI	bid	242	249	252	262
252.3	offer	253	267	272	277
TKDJ	bid	3900	3900	3950	3850
3949.11	offer	4050	4105	4150	4200
Prem. Gas	bid	118	120	119	117
120.50	offer	122	124	124	124
Geseil	bid	83	83	87	86
81.00	offer	86	88	92	91

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	Low
Amsterdam	90.80	89.00	90.80	77.00
Brussels	119.05	116.01	119.05	105.43
Frankfurt	119.40	119.37	119.40	110.56
London 30	252.30	235.00	252.30	146.00
London 500	107.58	100.35	107.58	63.40
Milan	93.09	97.89	93.09	85.98
Paris	120.20	118.10	120.30	99.70
Sydney	—	345.79	345.79	359.88
Tokyo (n)	288.19	285.44	278.27	265.24
Tokyo (o)	3949.11	3886.00	3949.11	3627.04
Zurich	243.80	240.30	243.80	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-35

Armco Stl, Bemis Co, Best Prod, Book Mnth, ClilLt 2.87pf, ClevEl 12pf, CoGas pfA, ConPow 6pt, Crane Co, DaylPL pfG, Ethyl Corp, Ethyl Cp pf, Fleming Co, GtNor Nek, HoustN Gas, HouNG pf A, Hutton EF, Interlk Inc, Jim Walter, JimW 1.60pf, Latrobe Stl, Loral Corp, LTV Cp AA, Lubrizol, MGM, NalCan pf A, Nwst Ind, NwstStlW, PaPL 13pf, Pittston Co, Std Brands, TexCom Bn, Unit Air B pf, Univ Leaf, WheelPit Stl

NEW LOWS-3

FstMiss Cp, Tolex Corp, Upjohn Co

Italy Price Rise Slows

ROME, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—Italy's wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) stood at 139.8 in December, just 0.1 per cent higher than in November, the government statistics bureau reported yesterday.

New Issue
January 31, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DM 100,000,000.—

9% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1975/1982

Offering price: 100%
Interest: 9% p.a., payable annually on February 1 of each year
Maturity: February 1, 1982
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

DEUTSCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K. — MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) Limited
ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C. — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — A. E. AMES & CO. Limited
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — BADISCHE BANK — JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft — BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A. — BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE TOKYO S.A. — BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE SCHLUMBERGER MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES — H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
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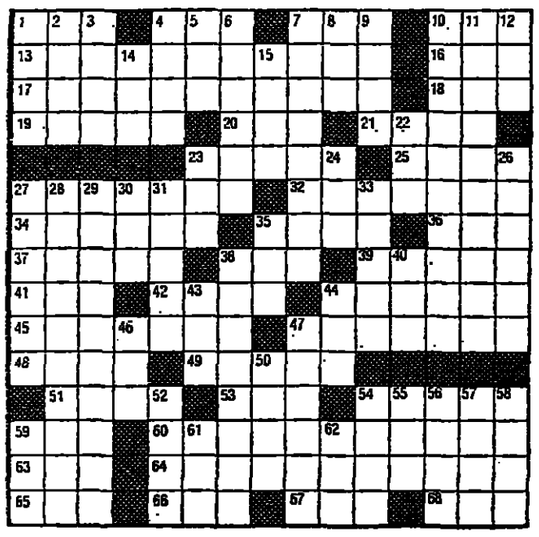
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Kind of tray
4 Chinese leader
7 Astronomy or geology: Abbr.
10 "—— a Camera"
13 Miscellany
16 —— in the bud
17 On the increase
18 Noises: Abbr.
19 Clermont's power source
20 Mal de ——
21 Report-card quartet
23 "Divine Comedy" poet
25 *Imarets* and serais
27 Love or hate
32 Was up to
34 Actor David and family
35 Actor Michael
36 Clumsy one
37 Bakery workers
38 River island
39 Shadow of a ——
41 Eur. country
42 Skin affliction
44 Support over a doorway
45 The Kettles
47 Unpretentiousness
48 —— Domini
49 Halt in respiration
51 Insecticides
53 Govt. agency
54 Analysis
59 I love: Lat.
60 Business trends
63 Pot-au——
64 *Children's game*
65 Explosive
66 Altitudes: Abbr.
67 Faroe whirlwinds
68 Deface

DOWN

1 Pressure un.ts. Abbr.
2 Swig of whisky
3 Put on the payroll
4 "Yes ——"
5 Cape of Mass.
6 —— out
7 Time saver
8 Detroit product
9 Willow
10 Peculiarities
11 Be an accomplice
12 Army people: Abbr.
14 Winslow Homer subject
15 Govt. agents
22 Feel out of sorts
23 —— and dont's
24 Many years
26 "Speak —— and . . ."
27 Riddle
28 "Of ——"
29 Relative of *Roger*
30 Acreage: Abbr.
31 —— shape (pathetic)
33 Took apart
35 Stamping tool
38 Metrical feet
40 Unity
43 Man of figures: Abbr.
44 Mauna ——
46 "—— on a bet!"
47 —— harm (have good intentions)
50 College sports org.
52 Similar
54 Navy VIP's
55 —— Locks
56 Bathed
57 *Celestial handle*
58 River of Belgium
59 Fore and ——
61 Actor O'Brien
62 After *H.S.T.*



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	12	53	Fair
AMSTERDAM	7	44	Cloudy	MILAN	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Rain	MONTREAL	—15	5	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	Fair	MOSCOW	— 3	27	Snow
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BELGRADE	6	43	Cloudy	NEW YORK	3	26	Fair
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Overcast	OSLO	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	5	41	Fair	PARIS	13	55	Cloudy
CAIRO	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	65	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Overcast	SOFIA	2	36	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
DUBLIN	11	52	Fair	TEHRAN	1	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	63	Fair
FLORENCE	6	43	Overcast	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Rain	VENICE	10	50	Fair
GENEVA	10	50	Showery	VIENNA	5	41	Fair
HELSINKI	—2	28	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	7	45	Overcast	WASHINGTON	3	46	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	11	52	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	Rain
LISBON	8	46	Cloudy				
LONDON	13	55	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	7	44	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 30, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$5.67
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$6.41
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr.	SF62.44
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$61.72
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$3.50
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bserbond	SF769.93
— (d) Conbar	SF688.00
— (d) Grobar	SF407.60
— (d) Stockbar	SF705.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$26.99
(w) Browninvest	$11.35
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.56
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.59
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.28
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.46
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF912
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$500.95
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$7.00
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$9.62
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.42
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF547.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF66.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF58.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF70.25
— (d) Ussec	SF557
— (d) Europavalor	SF116.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$3.94
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$7.99
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.88
(w) D.G.G.	$26.12
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.30
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.43
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 6,544
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.21
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.43
(w) Dr. Interct Inv. Fd.	$11.26
(w) Europe Obligations	LF924
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.59
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$11.98
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$17.36
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$7.90
(d) Ficuceem	BF787
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$101.14
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.29
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$23.35
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$23.58
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$49.29
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$13.54
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,609
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF15.46
(d) Fonditalia	$10.11
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.02
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.74
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus. 6.63
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$8.69
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$19.48
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$5.07
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$6.61
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4,940
(i) H.O.L.T Hobet	$20.29
(d) Icofund	$9.46
(w) Ingrow	$23.00
(d) Interfin	SF284.50
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.33
(d) Interitalia	Lire 7,140
(w) Intermarket Fund	$94.88
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.90
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$2.24
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.76
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$21.14
(d) Inlamerica S.A. Fund	$5.71
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$3.04
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$12.38
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$42.36
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$11.09
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$57.25
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$32.46
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$10.04
(d) KB Income Fund	LF14.84
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$8.35
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$14.06
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$23.16
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF317.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund.	SF344.00
(w) Luxfund	$17.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.93
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.06
(w) N.A.M.P.	$48.51
(w) Nippon Fund	$24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$7.38
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1.715
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$17.90
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,529
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,976
(d) Rentinvest	LF780
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.59
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.75
— (d) Global Fund	$3.98
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF46.25
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$10.64
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Realty	$13.16
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$4.56
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$4.44
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF21.46
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.17
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$5.78
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM93.00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parlon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433
— (r) Securwiss	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$133.54
(w) Star Fund	$5.62
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$5.50
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF378.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF57.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF382.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF186.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF71.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF76.57
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.41
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sca).	$18.86
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$25.85
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.31
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$0.97*
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.35
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l.	$2.06
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF29.30
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest.	SF1L75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF104.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF77.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF36.50
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF56.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF281.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF173.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM14.00
— (d) Europafonds	DM29.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM17.75
— (d) Unirenta	DM38.45
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM47.05
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd.	$2.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$10.30
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$4.71
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,042.32
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,166.49
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$286.04
(w) Worldwide Securities	$28.78
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,702.90

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; : — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.



DENNIS THE MENACE

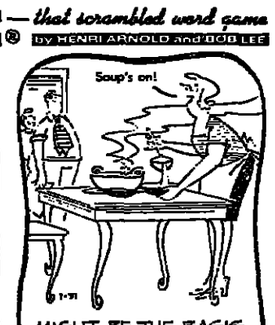


JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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LABAN
YOBLUD
SETTAL

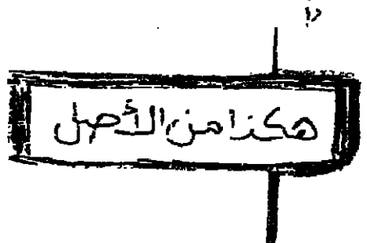


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VILLA PRIZE INVOKE JUMBLE
Answer: *A high one might find this troubling him*—"LIVER"



BOOKS

THE PLEASURE BOND

A New Look at Sexuality and Commitment

By William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson, in association with Robert J. Levin. Little, Brown. 268 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"THE Pleasure Bond" is so filled with things to recommend it that it ought theoretically to be a great pleasure to read. For one thing, it presents William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson (Masters) at ease, for a change—stripped of their laboratory coats and no longer mumbling in the technical language of their first two books, "Human Sexual Response" and "Human Sexual Inadequacy." And thoroughly appealing people they turn out to be—warm, tolerant, and scrupulously nonjudgmental in the transcripts of their conversations with sexual swingers and experimenters in extramarital promiscuity; yet leaving us in no doubt of their ultimate belief in one-to-one relationships when they address us directly. For another thing, the book offers a first-rate analysis of how the old double standard still pervades the habits of most of us, as well as a sensible clarification of what the elimination of that double standard will eventually mean ("What Men Stand to Gain From Women's Liberation"). What its message basically boils down to is that ideal sex ought not to be what one person *does* to another: it's what *happens* when two people are honestly together (not necessarily bound in holy matrimony: though necessarily heterosexual, at least as far as this book is concerned). Therefore role-playing is beside the point, and therefore, anatomical differences aside, it makes little difference whether one is male or female.

Finally, the book may even tell you a thing or two you didn't know before—such as that studies have indicated that the tendency in postcoital sleepers is for the woman to move toward the man and the man to remain by himself (which may prove nothing more than the verity of Hogarth's "After"); or that the later sexual maturity of women that Kinsey observed has turned out to be a "culturally induced" phenomenon (although it does seem to be true that childbearing tends to increase sexual responsiveness, as a result of increased concentration of blood in the pelvis), or that many women have found that masturbation relieves the pain of menstrual cramps.

Why then did I find "The Pleasure Bond" such an unpleasurable reading experience—so much so that I could get through it only by offering myself periodic rewards of a cup of tea and a chapter in a good old-fashioned novel? Several possible reasons come to mind. It may simply be the utter tediousness of the book's prose—which, when not offering us the banalities of people indistinguishable from one another sitting around and talking about "having orgasms all over the place" or wanting children in order to "watch something grow and develop," sounds like nothing so much as a month's worth of Rose Franzblau columns strung together.

Or possibly my Puritan conscience rose up in protest—would not accept the notion of sex discussions in everyday talk (after it had been raised on the belief that the only sex books worth their salt have brown-paper wrappers and are written like the first two Masters and Johnson books, in words of four syllables or more). Or perhaps the Puritan conscience balks at the idea of human perfectibility that underlies this book—the assumption that now that humankind has weighed and measured its sexual responses, no further obstacles stand on the path to perfect bliss. (Can it be that contraceptive methods are now so perfect that coitus is totally cut off from conception, even psychologically? Is the pill safe? Is the diaphragm convenient? Is Norman Mailer crazy?)

Or maybe it's just that what Dr. Masters and Miss Johnson (and Robert J. Levin, an articles editor for Redbook magazine) are writing about here is an all-or-nothing proposition. If you understand what they mean by a *committed one-to-one relationship* that waxes strong when weakness is admitted and triumphs in mutual surrender, then you will understand immediately, and everything else will seem redundant. And if you don't understand at once, then all the talk in the world of mutuality and concern and conciliation won't make any difference.

In any case, here is a book showing that if Hugh Hefner loves Dr. Masters and Miss Johnson, the feeling is not mutual. Here is a book that makes luminously clear the absurdity of Balzac's remark that for a woman to give herself to a man is like putting a violin in the hands of a gorilla. For, as the authors comment, while "the sentiment was intended as flattery for the female . . . the fact is that it describes her as an instrument to be played for pleasure—for someone else's pleasure, obviously, since violins cannot hear themselves sing." Yet when all is written and done, I'd still much prefer to read Balzac.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

6th-Century Graves Discovered by Czechs

PRAGUE, Jan. 30 (AP).—One of the largest Longobard burial grounds ever found was discovered at Sakvice in southern Moravia during ground-breaking for a house, the Czech youth paper Mlada Fronta has reported.

The burial ground, from the first half of the 6th century, consisted of 53 graves, including a 6-by-4 1/2-meter-wide shaft which was 7.5 meters deep and served as the grave of a Longobard prince. Later archaeologists discovered 20 Slavonic graves dating from the 11th and 12 centuries.

The Longobards were a Germanic tribe that lived near the headwaters of the Elbe River and later invaded what is today Hungary, Lombardy and parts of central and southern Italy.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	U	R		C	R	U	S	H		R	S	V	P
T	O	N	E		R	E	T	I	A		O	M	A	R
O	R	F	F		E	L	U	D	E		B	I	L	E
I	C	E		I	W	E	R	E		B	O	L	O	S
C	H	E	S	S	M	E	N		O	A	T	E	R	S
		L	A	N	E		A	V	I	S				
S	A	I	N	T	M	I	C	H	E	L		S	A	D
O	R	N	E		B	R	I	E	R		V	E	R	Y
B	E	G		R	E	M	E	M	B	R	A	N	C	E
			H	O	R	A		E	A	S	T			
O	B	S	E	S	S		P	R	A	C	T	I	C	E
U	L	T	R	A		D	I	A	R	Y		M	A	R
T	E	A	M		H	I	N	D	I		B	E	R	G
R	A	B	I		A	N	T	O	N		I	N	T	O
E	R	S	T		S	O	O	N	G		S	T	E	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South bid and made a borderline slam when his opponents held the bulk of the high cards.

After South opened one spade, West made a take-out double and North made a splinter bid of four clubs. This showed a spade fit, a void or singleton in clubs, and slam interest. South tried to put on the breaks by doubling East's bid of five clubs, but he showed a willingness to cooperate when his partner made a cue-bid in hearts. As North had implied lack of diamond control, the redouble of five hearts showed that he had control, probably first-round control, of both red suits. That was all North wanted to know.

Six diamonds would depend on nothing more than a successful guess in spades, and West's take-out double would have provided the vital clue. Six spades was much more tricky after West's opening club lead was won in the dummy. South was equal to the task.

Judging from the take-out double that West was short in spades, he led the spade jack and took a first round finesse. When this succeeded he led a diamond to the ace and gave West a trick in that suit.

Another club lead forced the dummy to ruff for the second time, and the position was this:

	NORTH ♠ K J 10 8 ♡ — ◇ Q 10 9 6 5 4 3 2 ♣ —	
WEST ♠ 4 ♡ Q 10 9 7 6 5 ◇ K 8 ♣ A K Q 6		EAST ♠ Q 7 5 ♡ K 4 ◇ J ♣ J 8 7 5 4 3 2
	SOUTH (D) ♠ A 9 6 3 2 ♡ A 8 3 2 ◇ A 7 ♣ 10 9	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Dbl.	4 ♣	5 ♣
Dbl.	Pass	5 ♡	Dbl.
Redbl.	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club king.

	NORTH ♠ K ♡ J ◇ Q 10 9 6 5 4 ♣ —	
WEST ♠ — ♡ Q 10 9 7 6 5 ◇ — ♣ Q 6		EAST ♠ Q 5 ♡ K 4 ◇ — ♣ J 8 7 5
	SOUTH ♠ A 9 6 3 ♡ A 8 3 2 ◇ — ♣ —	

Now South rattled off the winning diamonds, and East was helpless. Whenever he chose to ruff, South could overruff and return to the spade king to cash the rest of the diamonds.

هكذا من الأصل

hoeni Skis to Slalom Victory

MONIX, France, Jan. 30 —World slalom champion vo Thoeni of Italy put to- two faultless runs today his first World Cup race season, the Arlberg-Kan- slalom.

a race which started two late for fear of avalanches finished in near darkness, put on a display of pre- skiing which has made him remier slalom specialist in orld.

glided down the first 65- ourse in 53.32 seconds and locked 48.79 for the second es for a 102.11 second total. eni, second in the World tandings, now has an ex- chance of winning his third antion title. The downhill rday in nearby Megève. The has shown surprising th in the downhill this sea-

ay's victory also made the time World Cup champion vorite to gain a fourth title. now second in the stand- with 171 points to 194 for a's Franz Klammer, who ed far behind the field to- Third in the standings is Italian Piero Gros, who has 145 points. The Italian was fourth after the first run but missed a gate on the second.

Fourth in the standings is Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, 18, who finished second today, more than a second behind Thoeni. The Swedish skier hoisted himself from sixth place after the first run to second overall with a 49.20 clocking after he had registered a 54.10.

MEN'S SLALOM

1. G. Thoeni, Italy, 102.11 (52.32—49.79)
2. I. Stenmark, Sweden, 103.30 (54.10—49.20)
3. H. Hinterseer, Austria, 103.31 (54.09—49.22)
4. C. Neureuther, West Germany, 103.50 (53.80—49.70)
5. F. Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain, 103.90 (53.98—49.92)
6. T. Hauser, Austria, 104.03 (54.60—49.43)
7. H. Schlager, West Germany, 104.16 (54.54—49.62)
8. P. Radici, Italy, 104.65 (54.69—49.96)
9. R. Derezinski, Poland, 105.23 (55.11—50.12)
10. C. Adgate, U.S., 105.50 (55.33—50.17)

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Pts
1. Franz Klammer, Austria	194
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	171
3. Piero Gros, Italy	145
4. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	130
5. Werner Grissmann, Austria	84
6. Eric Haaker, Norway	79

After the triumph, Thoeni said, "I hadn't done a slalom in two weeks, but I guess it doesn't really matter now. When I knew Piero (Gros) was out on the second run, I didn't think anyone could beat me so I eased up a little because I had gone flat out on the first run."

Gros, who has won two slaloms and one giant slalom this season, likes Thoeni's chances to regain the title he held from 1970 to 1973. Gros won last year.

"It's now going to be very difficult to keep the World Cup," said Gros. "But I am going to go in for Saturday's downhill to try to do well in the combination. It is not a difficult downhill course and if I glide well I could finish in the top three..."

Only hours of pre-dawn work made the race possible. The start was postponed until noon after 36 hours of rain and wet snow produced the avalanche threat above the Marmottons track in the shadow of Mount Blanc. French Alpine soldiers dynamited several areas of snow that appeared dangerous.



Associated Press.

THE RIGHT TWIST—Gustavo Thoeni skis toward victory in World Cup slalom event.

Rights Have Equal Power

HILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 .—It was right out of an me slapstick movie.

ghters Robert Hughes and ie Andrews connected right hands at the same and at the same time landed on the canvas.

feree Charley Sgrillo d both fighters to stay n for the mandatory eight t.

ie double knockdown came he first round of a sched- four-round junior-middle- ht bout Tuesday night at Blue Horizon Arena. rews went on to win by a kout later in the first d.

Connors at Point Where Winning Comes Before Money

By Leonard Koppett

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Jimmy Connors checked in at Caesars Palace yesterday for Sunday's $100,000 tennis match against Rod Laver, and insisted that the money wasn't the important thing.

He first elaborated this view Tuesday at the LA Costa Country Club, north of San Diego, where he had gone to join his coach, tutor, mentor and general supervisor, Pancho Segura.

"I'm well fixed financially," said Connors, 22, who won $285,490 playing tennis last year. "I'm not out to rake in every last dollar in the world, I just want to win my share, and I've been doing that.

"No, the important thing is a chance to play the best and beat the best. The really important thing about the $100,000 is that it calls attention to the event. It's what makes the match possible, and draws the people and television. But for me the big thing will be the competition to win because I want to show I can beat him."

Such an attitude is right in line with that of other high-priced athletes. The $100,000-a-year player in a World Series or Super Bowl is not really concerned with the few extra thousand dollars that go with the winning share; his real goal is the right to be called "champion." In a strange way at this level, huge rewards have created the equivalent of an "amateur" motivation toward victory for its own sake.

No Special Work

Nor is Connors involved in any special preparation for his first meeting with Laver. He went to La Costa, where Segura is the resident pro, to be with his coach, but not to study films Segura has of Laver. Connors has seldom seen Laver play in person.

"As a matter of fact," said Segura, "I don't like a player to see too much of an opponent as a spectator. You should see just enough to spot the weakness and the strong points, but that's all. Suppose you see the man when he's having a hot game, that could hurt your confidence. Or you might see him have a bad game, and get the wrong idea that way.

"Anyhow, Jimmy has been playing tournaments right along, and he's in shape. He doesn't need anything special, just to play his own game."

More important than technique, Connors says, is a frame of mind. He has to stoke himself up, feel hostile, "be himself." In Australia, where he lost to John Newcombe and politely "threw" a point that proved costly, he was on a "nice-guy" grip all the time.

"I don't know why, exactly," he said, "but it wasn't natural for me, and I have to be myself. One thing I can tell you: I'll never throw a point again, never. Put that in big black letters."

Connors will have four days here to get accustomed to the new indoor court the hotel has built. There are about 4,000 seats, and the price scale is $100, $50 and $25 —also not important as money to the likely ticket buyers, but as a symbol of prestige for being able to attend.

The real audience, of course, will be watching television, for free, and that's the part that excites Connors.

"Knowing all those people will be looking at me will help rev me up," he said.

Small Women's Increase

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Prize money at Wimbledon this year will be more than £100,000 ($240,000) for the first time, the All-England Tennis Club announced yesterday.

But the club has virtually ignored demands for increasing the share of prize money for women players.

The overall purse for the prestige tournament which begins June 23 has been boosted to £108,875, an increase of £11,775.

Despite the additional money, there will be no increase in rewards for winners of the men's and women's singles crowns.

And the tournament's lone concession to women's equality in the singles is an increase of £200 for the losing finalist.

Major David Mills, the All-England Club secretary, said the women's tennis players association had been informed of the ratio in prize money and so far he has received no protest from them.

Last year, Billie Jean King, leader of the women's association, spoke of a boycott at Wimbledon if their prize money did not come closer to the men's.

Mills said the £20' increase "tidies up the overall percentage of women's prize money to 70 per cent of the men's."

Winner's of the men's and women's singles finals will receive £10,000 and £7,000 pounds, respectively, the same as Americans Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert collected in 1974.

The remainder of the additional money will be added to the doubles and also the secondary "plate" tournament which is held along with the main event.

ontreal Games Still Bogged Down in Talks

EBEC, Jan. 30 (Reuters).— ommittee of the Quebec ature yesterday ended its ngs into the financing and ruction plans for the 1976 real Summer Olympic Games Montreal Mayor Jean Dra- requesting "a little time." er acknowledging that not me connected with staging ames shared his optimism the event being self-financ- Drapeau told the committee eded the time to improve tructure of his financing

or Goldbloom, Municipal s Minister in the Quebec cial government, told the the government still did ave a clear idea of how his nancing plans would work. eral officials of the Montreal pic Organizing Committee ed earlier that Montreal incur a deficit of at least million from the Games.

pean—the man most re- ible for Montreal obtain- he Games—insisted there not be any deficit because h money would be raised gh an Olympic lottery, and le of commemorative stamps oins.

dbloom said that had the c government been aware e Olympics' financial dif- es several months ago, would have been time to s staging the games on a modest basis.

nging the construction plans e main stadium and other es now would not only additional financial prob- but also would jeopardize laging of the Games, Gold- said.

hen the hearings started days ago, we were already e point of no return," the ter said.

Drapeau later said outside the hearing room that final cost estimates for the Games—between $600 million and $644 million, according to various sources—were only made available last December. The original cost estimate was $310 million.

It would have been premature to hold legislative hearings prior to the release of the revised figures, Drapeau said.

The hearings were called by Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa to determine whether the Montreal Games facilities could be ready by the scheduled opening on July 17, 1976. An eight-week strike by iron workers had suspended construction work.

Drapeau assured the committee that the Games' facilities would be ready on time without making modifications to the 70,000-seat, $380-million main stadium complex.

Bourassa has said the Quebec government would help Montreal meet any deficit, but Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has said the federal government would not offer any aid.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said in Amsterdam yesterday he expected to meet Roger Rousseau, head of the Montreal Organizing Committee, within 10 days.

The organizing committee had been requested to present a full report on the Games' situation to the IOC at a meeting in Lausanne on Feb. 20, Lord Killanin said.

U.S. Cup Team To Rely on Smith

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP).—The United States and Mexico have announced their four-man teams for their second-round North American zone Davis Cup playoffs.

Dennis Ralston, the U.S. captain, named Stan Smith, Bob Lutz, Dick Stockton and Roscoe Tanner. Raul Ramirez, the former University of Southern California star, was picked by Mexican captain Pancho Contreras along with Vincente Zarazua, Joaquin Loyo-Mayo and Roberto Chavez.

The three-day playoffs begin Friday with two singles matches.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
.....	33	14	.702	—
.....	31	17	.646	2 1/2
York ...	25	23	.521	8 1/2
lphia ..	20	29	.408	14

Central Division

gton ...	35	13	.729	—
n	23	25	.479	12
nd	22	24	.478	12
.....	21	30	.412	15 1/2
risans...	5	41	.109	29

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

.....	30	20	.600	—
o	27	21	.563	2
naha ...	25	26	.490	5 1/2
kee	23	24	.489	5 1/2

Pacific Division

State .	30	18	.625	—
ed	22	26	.458	8
.....	22	26	.458	8
x	19	27	.413	10
ngeles .	19	28	.404	10 1/2

Wednesday's Games

sas City-Omaha 108, Milwaukee rchibald 28, Walker 26; Abdul- 42, Dandridge 23).

Angeles 112, New Orleans 108 rich 34, Allen 23; Maravich 33, t 101.

ie 99, Phoenix 85 (Brown 24, ; Scott 25, Van Arsdale 13).

olt 93, Golden State 90 (Lanier ng 18, Barry 25, Smith 19).

adelphia 98, New York 93 (Carter mingham 34; Frazier 28, Mon-).

ltimore Receives WHA Franchise

LTIMORE, Jan. 30 (AP).— World Hockey Association Baltimore icials have announced that the WHA will op- a new franchise known he Baltimore Blades for the inder of the current season.

Russian Wins His Country's First European Singles Title

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30 (AP). —Vladimir Kovalev, a 21-year-old student, skated off with the men's title tonight to give the Soviet Union its first singles gold medal ever in the European figure skating championships.

Britain's John Curry fought his way to second place with a brilliant, original performance in the free skating finale. Yuri Ovchinnikov of Russia finished third.

Dianne de Leeuw, who lives and trains in the United States, boosted her chances of grabbing the women's title away from East Germany's Christine Errath.

The 19-year-old student, whose Dutch parentage allows her to represent the Netherlands, finished second behind Switzerland's Karing Iten in the compulsory figures, which carries 40 per cent of the marks for the overall title. Iten, 18, scored 21.0 ordinals and 72.97 points against de Leeuw's 34.0 and 72.31.

But the Swiss girl fell below her normal high standard and is given no chance of winning the overall championship because of her relatively poor free skating.

De Leeuw, who trains under English coach Doug Chapman, won the silver medal in this event last year and a bronze in the 1974 world championships.

West Germany's Isabel Navarre did surprisingly well in the compulsory category today, taking third place ahead of Errath, the world and European champion.

Errath, who defends her world crown in Colorado Springs in March, was second at this stage last year, and faces an uphill battle to overhaul de Leeuw in tomorrow's short program and Saturday's final free-skating section.

Five-time world champions Ludmilla Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshov appear near certainties to win the ice-dancing crown for the fifth time in six years.

The husband-and-wife team, both 28, skated in immaculate fashion through the third of the compulsory dances to increase their overnight advantage over Britain's Hilary Green and Glyn Watts.

Surprise Pair

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPI).—A young California couple pulled off the surprise of the first day of competition in the U.S. figure skating championships at the Oakland Coliseum, but form held up in the other events as defending champions led after compulsory competition last night.

Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner were the surprise front-runners in the senior pairs event after the short program. Defending champions Melissa Militano and Johnny Johns were second.

Super League Set for Scotland

GLASGOW, Jan. 30 (Reuters). —Scotland will introduce a Super League next season in a bid to make its soccer more competitive and bring back the fans.

The financial future of most of the country's 38 league clubs hinges on the new setup.

"It's the most important step for Scottish football since the league was started," said league secretary Thomas Maule.

When the current season ends in April, Scotland's top 10 clubs will form a Super League, the premier division, and play each other four times next season.

The bottom eight teams in the current First Division, plus the leading six in the second, will make up a new First Division, with the other 14 clubs left to fight it out in next season's Second Division.

College Basketball

East

Army 66, Iona 60.
Penn St. 83, Syracuse 84.
Niagara 71, Cornell 70 (ot).
St. Bonav. 108, St. Francis (NY) 89.
Boston Coll. 85, Providence 77.
Pittsburgh 70, Temple 61 (ot).
St. Peter's 70, Georgetown 68.
Middlebury 63, Norwich 52.
Pratt 58, Concordia (NY) 51.
Queens Coll. 72, Lehman 58.
Bridgeport 86, American Inter. 78.
Hartford 80, Central Conn. 76.
CCNY 88, MIT 86.
W. Kentucky 91, La Salle 87.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 61, Hofstra 60.

South

Virginia 87, West Virginia 79.
Duke 113, Davidson 76.
Clemson 106, Citadel 75.
Geo. Wash 80, Navy 58.
Carolina 101, Wake Forest 91.
Jacksonville 66, Richmond 56.
Stetson 84, Georgia Southern 81.

Midwest

Kansas 81, Colorado 59.
Marshall 107, DePaul 96.
Marquette 72, Xavier (Ohio) 55.
Kansas St. 108, Iowa St. 93.
Miami (Ohio) 74, Dayton 62).
Ohio U. 75, Bowling Green 69.
Kent St. 52, Toledo 46.
Wittenberg 80, Ohio Wesleyan 58.
Rio Grande 86, Ryke 85.
Nebraska 73, Oklahoma St. 58.

Southwest

Missouri 77, Oklahoma 65.

West

Ft. Lewis 73, Air Force 62.
La Verne 84, Whittier 65.

Trades Mark Final Day

442 Players Later, NFL Ends Its Draft

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The National Football League's draft of the supposedly best 442 college seniors ended last night at 7:30 when the Pittsburgh Steelers, the Super Bowl champions, made the last selection.

The final player picked was Stan Hegener, a 233-pound guard from the University of Nebraska.

Otherwise, it was a long day for the personnel departments of the 26 teams as scouts and directors slowly moved through the last 10 rounds of the selection process. The draft began on Tuesday with the first seven rounds.

There were three minor transactions yesterday, the most significant of which involved the Baltimore Colts and the Washington Redskins.

The Redskins, who as usual had the fewest selections (10), traded this year's 12th draft choice and next year's 16th to the Colts for two seasoned players, Glenn Ressler and Cotton Speyrer. Ressler, a 31-year-old guard and a regular for several seasons, has been talking about retiring. Speyrer, a 25-year-old wide receiver, has always had a hard time cracking a starting line-up. So it was hard to say which side got the best of that deal.

An objective review of the draft is never possible until training camps tune up in August. However, a check yesterday indicated that most of the clubs that take the draft seriously, by conserving their choices, were well satisfied.

For example, Gil Brandt, the longtime director of the Dallas Cowboys' operation, said: "It was a terrific year for talent. There were a lot of good players who can make their pro clubs, right down through the ninth round."

Couple of Joneses

That was good news for Ed Jones, a defensive back from Rutgers who was the ninth-round choice of the Cowboys, and who was announced by Dallas as Ed (Too Small) Jones. This was a reference to last year, when Dallas drafted Ed (Too Tall) Jones first as a defensive end.

Pat Peppler, a seasoned drafting expert now with the Miami Dolphins, made a typical statement. The Dolphins, dethroned NFL champions, were the 23d team to select on the first round Tuesday.

"We were absolutely delighted," said Peppler, "to get a 6-foot-5, 265-pound offensive tackle who can really move. We never thought we would be that lucky picking that far down."

Peppler's reference was to Darryl Carlton of the University of Tampa.

The chances for Carlton to win fame and fortune in pro football are very good, but not so for four Yale players picked on the final rounds. The odds on late-round draft choices winning one of the 1,222 jobs in the NFL are long indeed.

At this draft, the 40th in the NFL's history, the pro football people were operating in partial defiance of a legal opinion that what they were doing might be illegal.

In deciding in favor of the athlete—a lawsuit brought against the NFL by Joe Kaap, the former Viking and Patriot quarterback —Judge William Sweigert had stated that he viewed the draft as "patently unreasonable."

But he did not issue a cease-and-desist order and the NFL is appealing the decision. So the draft went on, although its results somewhere down the legal trail could be annulled.

But even after striking out his first two times, the University of Southern California star was not sure he would choose football over baseball. Davis, a switch-hitting outfielder, batted .336 in his college career and was a fourth-round choice of the Minnesota Twins in the baseball free-agent draft 24 days ago.

"After today maybe soccer ball is what I'll do," he said after the baseball competition, which was won by O.J. Simpson, his predecessor as star USC runner.

Davis said he would go home to Los Angeles and make up his mind. "I'm just going to wait for everything," he said, and he has more options than a split-T quarterback.

The Twins, he said, told him he could probably play triple-A ball this year and perhaps be in the major leagues by the end of the season. The Jets may not be the only football team after him, either. If the World Football League is still around, it would certainly like to have the man who finished second in the voting for the Heisman Trophy. And Davis said officials from the Japanese baseball leagues have been talking to him.

While Davis said he was "fortunate" to have several options, he seemed to be leaning toward the Jets.

Davis said he was glad to be picked by the Jets. "LA and New York were my two choices," he said. "The New York Jets, the New York Jets," he repeated to himself, sounding as if he were getting used to the name of his new team.

Davis, who prefers to be called by his initials, seemed disappointed that he was not picked on the first round of the NFL draft. "I guess many clubs were going for linemen," he said.

Davis's size—5 feet 9 1/2 inches, 187 pounds—apparently made a few NFL teams shy. But the runner, 21, said he was not worried about his ability to play in the big leagues. What's more, he showed how strong he was in the superstars weight-lifting competition, lifting 210 pounds without the benefit of the slightest technique.

Wiggin Named Chiefs' Coach

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30 (AP).—Paul Wiggin, a defensive line coach for the San Francisco 49ers, has signed a three-year contract as head coach of the Kansas City Chiefs.

Wiggin, 40, succeeds Hank Stram, the Chiefs' first and only other head coach. Stram was fired Dec. 27 by Lamar Hunt, owner of the National Football League club here.

Wiggins said he sees the need for a rebuilding process with the Chiefs "but I don't know how deep it will need to be.

"I do not see the Chiefs being in such dire straits that we would need to slough off a year or two and just play youngsters. I'm not going to sit here and tell you I think we will go to the Super Bowl. If this team were going to the Super Bowl, I would not be here," Wiggin said.

Wiggin, who played in two Pro Bowls when he was with Cleveland, said his top priority will be to change middle linebacker Willie Lanier's mind about retiring.

Oilers Name Phillips

HOUSTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—O.A. (Bum) Phillips, a 51-year-old Texan known in the southwest for devising football defenses as tough as his leather coat and shined boots, has been promoted from defensive coordinator to head coach of the Houston Oilers.

Sid Gillman, the American Football Conference coach of the year in 1974 who chose the defensive strategist to succeed him, confirmed he would move back to the Oilers' general manager job.

Anthony Davis: Man of Options

ROTONDA, Fla., Jan. 30 (NYT). —In his first seven swings in the baseball-hitting competition of the superstars program, Anthony Davis managed one foul ball that the catcher had no chance on. The New York Jets may have a good chance of signing their first choice in the National Football League draft.

NHL Standings

Division 1

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia .	30	10	7	67	168	100
NY Rangers ...	25	14	9	59	198	154
Atlanta	21	19	10	52	140	142
NY Islanders.	20	17	12	52	167	137
Division 2						
Vancouver	25	20	5	55	169	157
Chicago	24	21	4	52	162	143
St. Louis	18	22	8	44	153	173
Minnesota	12	29	5	30	127	208
Kansas City...	10	32	6	26	121	205
Division 3						
Los Angeles...	28	8	13	69	169	103
Montreal	28	9	13	69	230	141
Pittsburgh	20	18	10	50	193	181
Detroit	12	26	9	33	137	187
Washington .	4	40	5	13	102	254
Division 4						
Buffalo	31	10	7	69	211	147
Boston	25	13	10	60	219	147
Toronto	15	24	7	42	166	195
California	12	21	9	33	140	203

Wednesday's Games

NY Islanders 4, Minnesota 3 (Parke, Bourne, Gillies, D. Potvin; Hicke, Flesch, Goldsworthy). Denis Potvin wins game on third-period goal.

Atlanta 4, Kansas City 4 (Vail, Romanchych, Harvey, Lysiak; Nolet, Powis, Croteau, Patterson).

Toronto 4, California 2 (Sabourin 2, Ellis, Stoughton; Patey, Houston).

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 1 (Pronovost, MacDonald, Gresbar, Stackhouse, Wilking, Redfield; Redmond). Penguins score two short-handed goals.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

New England 4, Baltimore 3 (Sheehy, Caffery, Webster, Pleau; Bredin, West, Leblanc).

Cleveland 6, Phoenix 2 (McDonough 2, Walker 2, Neale, Stewart; Gray, Cormier).

Filbert Bayi: From Chasing Animals to Leading the Milers

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—As a teen-age extra in the cast of thousands at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, he understandably was obscure.

"At the time," says an Olympic historian, "not many people knew if his name was Filbert Bayi or Bayi Filbert."

They know now. They know that he won't be obscure in the Olympics next year. They know that Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, who grew up running with his dogs after gazelles on the plains not far from Mount Kilimanjaro, holds the world record for 1,500 meters with a time of 3 minutes 32.2 seconds. That translates into a 3.49 mile, which would be another world record.

Yesterday, sleek even in a puffy pale green nylon ski jacket against the chill, he arrived for his American debut. He will run in the Wanamaker Mile at the 68th Millrose Game at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. He also is scheduled to compete here Feb. 21 in the U.S. Olympic invitation and Feb. 28 in the national Amateur Athletic Union meet. He is expected to run the way he usually runs—as fast as he can and as far as he can. But he realizes he has to adjust to the confinement and conditions of an indoor arena for the first time in his career.

Indoor Obstacles

"I don't know myself what it will be like because I have never run indoors, without outside oxygen," he was saying in his soft voice accented by the Kiiraqu and Swahili languages. "Indoors the track is very narrow. You are always making rounds. It is better to go straight. To pass someone is very difficult. Too many lefts."

Underneath the jacket that he had purchased in Los Angeles on a stopover from New Zealand, where he competed last weekend, he had on a red sportshirt, tan slacks, white socks and blue sneakers. His only flash of prosperity was a thick stainless steel wristwatch, perhaps the better to time his workouts. But unlike American runners, who usually are slaves to their coaches, he trains himself.

"It depends how I feel myself," he said. "I just decide myself. I know what I'm doing. We don't have personal coaches, we have national coaches. But how far I run depends on the place where I am. When sweating, you are losing minerals, salt, iron, water. I usually run eight, seven, six miles on the grass and on the sand. I like to run on the sand. But in New York, you could run 20 miles."

He meant that the cooler the weather, the farther he could run because he would be sweating less.

"But the cold weather is bad," he said. "When you see smoke from your breath, it is very bad."

With the Herd

He lives in Dar-es-Salaam now, but he grew up in Karatu, not far from Arusha, near Mount Kilimanjaro.

"Sometimes in the morning, you could see Kilimanjaro, before the clouds come," he said. "That was where I learned to enjoy running. Herding my father's cows. Running with my dogs. I am getting stamina all the time. We use the dogs to hunt gazelles."

"What kind of dogs?" somebody asked.

"We have different dogs. We call them dogs. But the gazelle get tired before the dogs."

"How far would you run with them?"

"Depends how soon the gazelle gets tired. Not more than 10 miles. The dog gets tired, too. But running, when I hear the dog barking, I follow him."

"And when the dogs catch the gazelle?"

"We bring the gazelle home for meat."

"What were your usual meals as a boy?"

"For breakfast, porridge and tea. For lunch, maize meal and vegetables—beans, tomatoes. My father grew maize and vegetables on our farm. And for dinner, the same as lunch. But maybe once a week meat, maybe a T-bone steak or chicken. Or the gazelle."

Slim at 5 feet 10 inches and 155 pounds, he resides now in a military barracks in the Air Transport Command. But as a youngster he lived in primitive homes on his father's farm with his five brothers and two sisters.

"Our home was made of grass when I was small," he said. "But now it is iron."

"When you ran with the dogs after the gazelles, could other boys keep up?"

"Yes, but they didn't have the interest to keep running when they get older. I just love running. It's interesting. It is interest, nothing else. In primary school, we run quarter-mile, half-mile, mile, three mile. No time. Just run to win."

"Did you always win?"

"Yes, I always win."

"Will you be even better?"

"I can break my record," he said quietly. "But another man can break it again."

"Do you think you're the best in the world?"

"I accept what people say," Filbert Bayi said.



Agence France-Presse.

Filbert Bayi welcomes the cheers after a recent victory in the 1,500-meter run.

College Basketball

East

Army 66, Iona 60.
Penn St. 83, Syracuse 84.
Niagara 71, Cornell 70 (ot).
St. Bonav. 108, St. Francis (NY) 89.
Boston Coll. 85, Providence 77.
Pittsburgh 70, Temple 61 (ot).
St. Peter's 70, Georgetown 68.
Middlebury 63, Norwich 52.
Pratt 58, Concordia (NY) 51.
Queens Coll. 72, Lehman 58.
Bridgeport 86, American Inter. 78.
Hartford 80, Central Conn. 76.
CCNY 88, MIT 86.
W. Kentucky 91, La Salle 87.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 61, Hofstra 60.

South

Virginia 87, West Virginia 79.
Duke 113, Davidson 76.
Clemson 106, Citadel 75.
Geo. Wash 80, Navy 58.
Carolina 101, Wake Forest 91.
Jacksonville 66, Richmond 56.
Stetson 84, Georgia Southern 81.

Midwest

Kansas 81, Colorado 59.
Marshall 107, DePaul 96.
Marquette 72, Xavier (Ohio) 55.
Kansas St. 108, Iowa St. 93.
Miami (Ohio) 74, Dayton 62).
Ohio U. 75, Bowling Green 69.
Kent St. 52, Toledo 46.
Wittenberg 80, Ohio Wesleyan 58.
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Observer

New York Power Play

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In New York, they have the Consolidated Edison electrical company. When I lived elsewhere, New Yorkers would come and bore me with tales of this berserk corporate monster and I would dismiss it as New York hysteria and laugh a bored and torpid laugh.



Baker

Corporations are berserk all over America, I would tell them. You cannot scare me with what is after all only a small, localized nightmare. Me, I have gone up against the Columbia Record Club and the Sears, Roebuck computer. I have seen American Express run wild, have struggled with the friendly skies of United Air Lines.

As one who had been buffeted by corporate incompetence on the continental scale, how could I be anything but bored by tales of a local nuisance known as Consolidated Edison? It was to laugh.

Insouciantly, I moved to New York for a stay. I arrived on a fourth of December. On the fifth, I received a letter from Consolidated Edison. It announced that my electricity was going to be turned off for nonpayment of $325.

"Look here," I said on the telephone, in the voice which had crushed many a computer at the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., "Since I have been in the house less than 24 hours, it is impossible that I can already have used $325 worth of Consolidated Edison electricity."

The uncrushed voice of Consolidated Edison replied that the $325 was not for electricity used during the night previous, but was a deposit the company required of new customers.

But $325! That would have paid the bill for 18 months in my previous residence, which was three times as big, I explained. "That is our standard deposit charge for small business establishments," the voice said.

"This is not a small business. Only a very small house."

"We will call you back," said the voice.

Sure enough, another voice called back. "We have made a mistake and will accept a smaller deposit."

"How much?"

"How much do you want to pay?" it asked.

I said I would think about it, proceeding on my theory that when dealing with idiot corporations nothing works like the stall.

A few hours later, I was rewarded. Consolidated Edison telephoned again. "It is all a mistake," said the voice. "You needn't pay anything in advance. The deposit has been waived."

I called a number of New Yorkers and crowed about the ease with which a skilled guerrilla could defeat the local monster. It was the top of the world. New York was beautiful.

Eight days later came another letter from Consolidated Edison. It was my final warning. The juice would stop flowing almost instantly unless I came across with the deposit. It was accompanied by a statement of my legal rights. If I could afford Louis Nizer's fee, I apparently had a fighting chance to avoid a percentage of the company gouge.

I went back to the stall. If I didn't call attention to myself, they might forget me in their own confusion. December gave way to January, and the electricity flowed. I had forgotten the matter entirely by the time the first snowstorm of the winter occurred, when out of a gale in the dead of night crept an ancient, gnarled gentleman to ring the doorbell.

He was from Consolidated Edison, he said. He had come to see about terminating the juice on my small-business establishment. I showed him that it was only a small house. He was delighted.

"Do not worry," he said, "for all is well. There is no need for a deposit payment." He vanished in the snow. I celebrated.

The following week, Consolidated Edison wrote, threatening to black me out in 10 days unless I forked over $110. I have just written the check and blotted it with tears, for I am certain that Consolidated Edison will phone back soon and tell me the check is not required and, the week after that, will come to cut off the power on the ground that they haven't received my check.

I do not believe they are in the electrical business at all. I believe they are in the business of training corporate workers to be assigned to berserk corporations all over America to speed up the breaking of the human spirit.

Tell me, Consolidated Edison, how did a smart man like Edison ever get mixed up with you?

Job Equality in France— 'A Generation Is Needed'

By John Vinocur

PARIS (AP).—Annie Lacroix has a university degree and speaks fluent Russian and English. A male co-worker who is less qualified earns about $2,000 a year more than she does.

When told that surveys published by the Economist and a monthly Common Market publication showed that differences between men's and women's incomes were less in France than anywhere else in the Common Market, she burst out laughing.

"Those statistics don't help me much," said Mrs. Lacroix who works for a firm exporting floor tiles. "If I were a man I would have more responsibility. As it is, I'm a glorified executive secretary. I write letters, but I type other people's too. If I were a man I wouldn't have to. If I were a man I would be left on my own more, I would have more contact with the clients. No matter how well I know the business, and I've been in on all my firm's biggest deals, the bosses seem to think people in the construction business wouldn't take a woman seriously."

Yet the statistics that Mrs. Lacroix—not her real name—thinks are a bit silly, are accurate nonetheless, according to Françoise Giroud, secretary of state for women's affairs.

A Tradition

She said that the hourly salary difference for men and women factory workers in France is only about 4 per cent in the men's favor. The gap is greater in a richer country like Germany, she said, because France has a tradition of strong unions going back to 1930s while Germany's federal system permits greater variants in salaries.

But Mrs. Giroud finds no great reason for pride in the statistics. In industry, she claims, women are always given the job classifications that bring them the least money.

"And at higher levels there's a great difference in salaries. It goes up as your age increases. The idea is that if you want to get somewhere as a woman you have to sacrifice on the salary side. We can't do too much there, the women just have to prove themselves. If they don't make salary demands at middle executive and executive levels, the men will take advantage," she said.

A study by the National Institute for Demographic Studies reported that French men's salaries were 15 per cent higher than women's in the 20 to 24 age group, 30 per cent higher in the 30 to 34 age group, 45 per cent higher in the 40-44 year group and 65 per cent in the group over 45.

The Statistics

Beyond the factory level, there were salary differences for essentially the same jobs. Labor Ministry statistics from the last available year (1971) showed that male engineers had an average yearly salary equivalent to $10,800 while women engineers were earning $8,400. The difference was twice as great among men and women executives with administrative tasks.

In theory, French law gives women the right to equal pay. But in spite of the obvious inequalities, Mrs. Giroud said there was not currently a single case before a French court involving a woman suing to have her salary brought up to the male level.

"Mostly I don't care now," said Nathalie de Granville, an executive secretary for a group of management consultants. "I know I'm blocked where I am just as I know I'm smarter than three-quarters of the guys here.

"All the articles you see in the papers about this woman who's the president of that company or that woman drives a racing car don't mean much in terms of my office or my possibilities for advancement."

Small Disparity

Labor Ministry figures show that the disparity in the number of French men and women who run businesses is not great, about 1.2 million men to 770,000 women. But the ministry acknowledges that most of the women who fall into the classification of "chefs d'entreprise" seem to be running boutiques or food stores.

Francine Gomez, head of the JIF-Waterman pen firm and now a member of the very select Economic Committee of the French Management Association, is an exception, but when she gets cited as an example of a successful woman, the comment is sometimes made that the company is a family business which she inherited.



WP.

Françoise Giroud
... right to be mediocre.

Mrs. Giroud was publisher of the weekly newsmagazine L'Express before she went into the government. She asserted though that "things are a bit different in journalism. You show every day whether you can do it or not."

She is convinced that, with the presence of four women at cabinet level posts in the Giscard d'Estaing government, there has been genuine, tangible progress in the status of women in France over the past six months.

No Separation

"To begin with," she said, "men-women relations are rather better here than elsewhere. It's true historically and traditionally. Men and women like each other here. There's not the very noticeable separation that you have in the Anglo-Saxon tradition between men and women. I also feel there's an effort now being made by men, particularly younger men.

"But it will take time. A lot of them were raised by working mothers. And the most important woman in a man's life is his mother. If she says you're a marvel and let me bring you your breakfast, how do you expect him to behave towards other women? A generation is needed for things to get where there will be real job equality. I always say that will come only when women will have the right to be mediocre in important jobs."

PEOPLE: *Russian Romance May Become Film*

Movie producer Jack Cummings, a nephew of the late Louis B. Mayer and producer of many films ("Kiss Me Kate," "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers," "Teahouse of the August Moon," among them) wants to make a movie about the World War II romance of Adm. (ret.) Jackson Tate and Russian actress Zoya Fyodorova. Cummings said that he hoped the Soviet Union would allow their daughter, Victoria, now an actress, to go to Hollywood to appear in the film. And Tate has given Cummings, an old friend, his okay to make the picture as a means of putting pressure on the Russians.

"Jack is going to send a telegram to her studio in Russia asking them to let her come to Hollywood," Tate said from his home in Orange Park, Fla., where he lives with his wife Hazel—they married 11 years ago. "He is going to have every big name in Hollywood write or wire word to Moscow that they think the poor girl should be let go—she is not political," Tate, now 77, said.

Cummings told United Press International that the story would make a great film. "Jack Tate is a smashing hero, you know. He entered the Navy as a seaman second class and retired as an admiral, which is a hell of a story in itself."

Tate was an officer at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow when he met Zoya Fyodorova. The Soviet government expelled him when it learned of their love affair.

* * *

Singer Elvis Presley, 40, has been hospitalized for several days of tests but a spokesman for the Memphis Baptist Hospital refused comment on the nature of the tests. A Presley source was quoted as saying that the singer had a liver problem and that the purpose of the hospital stay was "to try and diagnose the nature of the ailment."

* * *

HELP WANTED: At Buckingham Palace, according to an ad in the London Evening News. Seems that "daily women" are needed for "general duties" in the 600-room official residence of Queen Elizabeth II. A palace spokesman said that such ads were usual—admitting, "I suppose some people do apply out of curiosity." Details on hours and wages will be given to those who apply—in writing. Buckingham Palace employs 180 people; upkeep on the building runs £500,000 a year. PLEDGED: Ten male students to joining Alpha Lambda Epsilon sorority at Olivet (Mich.) College. "We thought we needed some drastic changes," said sorority president Noel Diehl, "and that's about as drastic as you can get." Shar[...] Panchuk, 19, said the m[...] seemed to be pledging the [...]rority for the same reasons [...] is—because the group is maki[ng] a concerted effort to return [to] following its charter as a liter[ary] and service group.

* * *

Andres Segovia, 81, says th[at] he and his wife want anoth[er] child. The guitarist already [has] two sons—Andres, 53, by [a] former marriage, and Carlos, his son by his 37-year-old w[ife] Emilia. Segovia, who is in M[ia]mi for a concert, calls [his] younger son "the joy of my li[fe]" and says that from his wife [he] is "absorbing youth."

* * *

REJECTED: World Citiz[en] Garry Davis's appeal to a B[...] high court of a seven-day s[en]tence for illegal entry and r[esi]dence in Switzerland. Davis was arrested Friday and sente[nc]ed to a week in jail. He [was] traveling with a World Pass[port] —he gave up his U.S. citi[zen]ship in 1953 to proclaim him[self] World Citizen No. 1.

* * *

Noted scene photographer A[nsel] Adams carried his plan for [im]proved national parks this w[eek] to a onetime Yellowstone ran[ger]: Gerald Ford. The meeting of [the] two men was arranged, The [New] York Times reports, after P[resi]dent and Mrs. Ford had "sim[ply] flipped" after viewing an Ad[ams] photo of a clearing winter st[orm] over Yosemite National P[ark]. The photograph now hangs [in] the President's private work a[rea] next door to the Oval Office. [...] for Adams: "I told the Presid[ent] what we need is women's-lib[era]tion intensity so far as our pa[rks] are concerned." He said that [the] President had been "very [re]sponsive" and, at one point, calling his experience as a p[ark] ranger in 1936, observed: "If a[ny]one has the basic feeling [for] parks, I have."

* * *

Two proper Englishmen fr[om] London, wearing bowler h[ats,] morning coats and stri[ped] trousers, called in at 21 Rue Berri in Paris Tuesday to re[port] on their trip around the w[orld,] of which Tuesday was the sec[ond] day. Alan Llambias, 25, [and] Ken Potter, 30, also carried [...] Union Jacks on their packs [lest] their origins be in dispute. [The] men, both former croupiers [in] London, plan to call in rep[orts] to the London Broadcasting Co[.] to let the local folks kno[w what] they are doing.

—SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

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